"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 68 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	26,837
1st Aug.	HINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer.	—
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
24th Mar.	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x † Cargo vessel only, proceed to Japan vi Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
19th March.	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Ka'ohi & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiwar.
1st April	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heijin Maru,	U. Suzuki	43643	4th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	22nd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	10th April	24th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

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This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

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PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and inteligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay. A

WANTED—Energetic BILL COLLECTORS for the "Bombay Chronicle." Only those who can furnish security need apply with testimonials. Liberal remuneration according to capacity. A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH). A22735

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TO LET at VERSOWA ROAD airy BUNGALOW sea face, near Sanotorium with stable, and Outhouses. Apply BABLIBAI RAIKER, BHENDI GULLY HOUSE No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay. C M913

TO LET—A FLAT in Waterloo Mansion, Wodehouse Road, with all modern conveniences. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hasmet Mehel, Chaupatty, (between Sandhurst Bridge and level crossing). C M918

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SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Railway. T M895

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'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

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MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL. M704

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal. M675

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one New Share of the Burma Trading Corporation Ltd., bearing No. 83013, standing in the name of Kaikhusru Dosabhoy Broacha has been LOST or MISLAID. Public is hereby warned not to deal with same. 926

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN that the Public Auction for the right of (1) Skinning carcasses of animals and (2) Collecting fees from the Town Fish Market which was to be held on 16th March, 1925, at the Municipal Town Hall is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1925, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 18th March, 1925. 2917

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

THE WATER SUPPLY to the City will be curtailed between the hours of 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd and 6 a.m. on Monday the 23rd instant for connecting the New Tansa Mains.

W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Bombay, 17th March, 1925. 22918

TENDERS.

BRITISH INSULATED AND HELSBY CABLES, LTD,

(Incorporated in England).

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the manufacture and supply of approximately 100 tons of Fabricated Steel Structures and other Steelwork Items (some involving Smith's work) also a small quantity of Babool Wood Cable Cleats, required in connection with the Overhead Equipment Contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Electrification.

Conditions and details as to material and workmanship, also drawings may be obtained at the undermentioned Office.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon, 1st April, 1925.

The undermentioned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

BRITISH INSULATED & HELSBY CABLES, LTD.,
G. I. P. R. Loco. Offices, Parel-Bombay. 22906

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RAJARAM DEVLI DHAMAPURKAR, late of Dhamapur, Taluka Malvan Hindu landed proprietor. ..... Deceased.

Bai SITABAI, widow of Rajaram Devli Dhamapurkar, residing at 11, Khetwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of March, 1925.

Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys. 22916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of GANGADHAR KESHAV ARGADE, clerk in the service of B. B. & C. I. Railway, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai ANANDIBAI, widow of Gangadhar Keshav Argade, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of March, 1925.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2915

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 185 OF 1924.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act. VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Whittle Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation).

Petitioner:—SHETH SOMNATH RUPJIDAS

RE. DEBENTURES.

UNDER the orders of the District Judge of Ahmedabad dated 14th day of March, 1925, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, calls upon the holders of the debentures of the Company to submit to him on or before the 1st day of April 1925, their names and addresses and the particulars regarding their holdings. If they are the original holders they are required to state the consideration they may have paid to the Company and if they happen to be transferees from original, or intermediate holders to give particulars of such transfer and the consideration paid therefor.

The Official Liquidator is disputing the validity of the Debentures under Section 231 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and the District Judge has ordered under 39R. 1 of the Code of Civil Proctdure that the present holders of the Debentures shall not transfer or alienate their Debentures to any one during the pendency of the said application of the Official Liquidator, and any Debenture holder aggrieved by the prohibitory order is at liberty to apply to the District Judge on three days' notice to the Official Liquidator.

M. B. RAWAL,
for Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 14th March, 1925. 22919

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FACTORY AT NEW FORAS ROAD, OPP. BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

By the order of Mr. Keroba Kashinath Bhatkar and Bai Manockbai Keroba Kashinath Bhatkar, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vasant Sadanand Paralkar, the Mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th March 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Messrs. Pestonji, Jafferji & Co., opp. Bombay Municipal Workshop, 87, New Foras Road, the following:—

One Electric Motor 5 H.P. with its fittings and 2 Switch boards, one Electric blower, Iron railings, belt drilling machine, one hand power drilling machine, one Buff machine with emery stone, rivet blowers in working order, one punching and shearing machine shafting with pulleys, pedestals with shaftings, vices, blacksmith forge, anvil, big hammers, rivets, iron collapsible door and window, some pieces of iron ornamental railings, iron rings for castings moulding tools, spanners, steel blocks, galvanised plates wooden bench, table, iron cadles, cast iron wall pegs, fire clay, brass pipes, iron beams, etc., etc.

Private offers for invited articles will also be entertained by the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23403.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hassum Haji Moosa and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, under the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively dated 20th day of July, 1922, and dated 14th day of November, 1922, and made between the mortgagor Hassum Haji Moosa of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate and lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1/4033 and New Survey No. 1B/20 and Cadastral Survey No. 9156, in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the Vajavali Mosque, on or towards the North by the property of Shamshudin Penker and on or towards the South by a passage in the occupation of Haroon Saleh Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES ENGLISH COTTON YARN AND 39 CASES ENGLISH BLEACHED SEWINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J S MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni Tambakanta near Hanuman's Temple, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co. and on account and at the risk of Alladin M. Lakhani:—

28 bales English 2/40s Grey X Reel.
10 bales English 2/42s Grey X Reel.
11 cases English 2/28s Bleached Sewings.
28 cases English 2/30s Bleached Sewings.

The samples of the above can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms:—10 per cent. deposit will be taken at the time of sale and balance within 3 days against delivery order.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

As Saturday, the 21st instant is a public holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SYED ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Suleman Haji Ebrahim Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 1017 of 1922 (Khatizabai wife of Abdul Karim Ebrahim and another vs. Suleman Haji Ebrahim and others) and in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 10th day of March, 1924, and the consent Judge's order dated the 20th day of September, 1924, in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day, FRIDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the Syed Abdul Rehman Street, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Suleman Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Arab Ahmed and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 14 and Street No. 72-74 and 76.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon" House, Apollo Bunder, (near the Salutiry Battery) valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-board and dinner wagons, carpets, ornaments, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, carved furniture, teapoys, writing tables, book cases, reclining sofas, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen basket, Phonograph, Ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Baraclough, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS AND IRON MERCHANTS.

Sale by order of the Bank concerned on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. at Bombay Port Trust, Wadi Bunder (duty paid) Warehouse of 72 Pieces Mild Steel Joists, and on the same day at 4-30 p.m. at "A" Shed, Alexandra Docks of 28 Pieces Rolled Steel Joists.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within three days of the sale. Invoice weight to be accepted and paid for. All Bombay Port Trust and other charges accrued three days after the sale to be paid by the buyers.

Further conditions and particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s

First Production

KRISHNA KUMAR

OR

SACHA HAKDAR

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p.m
Week days Begins at 5 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY 6, 8 & 10.

FINAL PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"SAFETY LAST"

THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR THREE WEEKS.

Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wild fun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event.

FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE. HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.

HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.

PATHE GAZETTE

FELIX GETS LEFT

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, (including Tax),

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9 30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINE MADELEINE

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDUSTHAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED

Programme

BABRUVAHAN

AND COMIC

SLEEPY'S FORTUNE

Reduced Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1, 1-8.

DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
SIR HARKISANDAS NAROTTAMDAS' HOSPITAL
Under the Presidentship of
SHETH ISHAVERDAS LAXMIDAS, J. P.
For the first time
by
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GUJARATI AMATEURS.
Tardeo BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.
On FRIDAY 20th March 1925 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Plot derived from Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" written by Mr. Davdatt T. Tarkas

PUSPA-PARIMAL

OR

PREMNI PRATIMA (Ideal Love).

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.

NAND KUMAR

Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon

SWAYAMWAR

Manager.

UNIVERSRL-JEWEL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

HOOT GIBSON

IN

"THE SAWDUST TRAIL"

A 5 Reel Universal Drama with JOSIE SEDGWICK

The International News and a 2 Reels Century Comedy with

WANDA WILEY

"Her Fortunate Face" in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

CONNIE TALMADGE

IN

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

Drama in 5 Reels—To-Night—This Week at the

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 667
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 722
Bank's buying D D Frcs 707

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.78-1/8
London—Paris Frcs 91.75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.40
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks—

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

Bank's selling T T March 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 15/16.
Bank's selling T T May 29/32
Bank's buying T T May 29/32.
Bank's selling T T June 13/16
Bank's buying T T June 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 25/32
Bank's buying T T July 7/8

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32—Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/6/8 —Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16—Quiet.

London, Mar. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:— India bought, China sold.—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th inst.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand.	667
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	116 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 18.

Stockholm	1773
Christiania	3195
Switzerland	2479
Prague	16100

London, Mar. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris	9182
—Do—in Germany	20,069,000m.
—Do—in Italy	11737

New York, Mar. 18.

Demand Bills 47775 (no change.)

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 18 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 19.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent

MONEY.

Call 6 3/4 per cent.
1 month 6 3/4 per cent.
3 months 6 3/4 per cent
6 months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 7/8 +3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 7/8+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101 5/8 +1/8.
Conversion Loan £ 78 3/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 + 1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/4 + 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-12-3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-13-3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-13-3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-14-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-15-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-7-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-7-0

London, March 18.

Bar gold ready s. 86.8
Silver ready d. 32-1.
Silver forward d. 31-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India bought to cover sails. China sold forward. Market closed not overstrong.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/11.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The market was quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 19.

Tone:—The market closed steady with small business. The closing rates are—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1397/8; India Bank 73; Eastern 88; Central Bank 24 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 442/8; Alliance 65; Apollo 17. Bombay Cotton 512/8; Bombay Dyeing 965; Century 490; Central India 535; Colaba Land 142/8; Crescent 245; Dawn 700; Edward Sassoon 143/12; E D Sassoon 1/6; Fazulbhoy 962/8; Globe 50; Gokak 717/8. Indian Bleaching 227/8; Indore Malwa 381/4; Kasturchand 145; Khatau 120; Kilachand 6/8; Kohinoor 1250; Lukshmi Cotton 4900; Madhavrao Scindia 55; Madhowjee 372/8. Mathuradas 255; Meyer Sassoon 120; Morarji 2800; New Great 395; New City 280 xd; Pabaney 346/4; Pearls 570; Phoenix 527/8; Simplex 212/8; Standard 1550. Swan 1162/8; Tata Mill 140; Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470; Alcock 202/8; B Burma N I 82/8 xd; British Burma Petroleum 5; B Burma 337/8 xd; B Tramway 109/12; Bombay Steam 85. Bundi Cement 10; Katni ord 52/8; Katni defd 150; New India Insur 14/8; Shivrajpur 53/4; Tata Iron ord 20; Tata Iron defd 66/4. Tata Hydro 1012/8; Tata Power ordy 195; Tata Power pref 310m; Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARES.

London, March 18.

Hongkong Bank	£ 140
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/8
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. and O. Bank	£ 11
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4800
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1800
Indian Dy.& Blg	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	475	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	145	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	395
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	122-8	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	205	Empire	420
David	500	New India	14-4
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	275	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-8
Premier	85	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Fort Canning	645
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	29
Bombay Indstl.	26	Uganda	57
Birla	17	Burma New	82-8
Madhavji	—	Br. Burma Petrol	4-15
Madhaorao Scin-	—	Tata Oil	13
Manockji Petit	2650		

GOLD.

Bombay, March 19.

Ready:—21-12-6

	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Vaida. Opening			
Chitor 21-14-3	21-14-0		21-14-0
Visak 21-15-9	21-15-6		21-15-9

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—3—9
Visak 0—5—9
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 19.

Ready:—72-5-0

	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
vaida Opening			
Fagan 72-2-0		72-2-0	72-2-0
Chitor 72-9-0		72-9-0	72-9-0
Visak 72-8-0		72-8-0	72-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—15—0
Visak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 19.

A further advance of 18 to 19 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 20 points up. The market improved on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Market acts heavy and somewhat overbought."

In consequence of a further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 484 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 486. On selling by a well-known Indore operator and Japanese Houses the market eased to Rs. 483 1/2 and closed at Rs. Rs. 484. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 495 and improved to Rs. 496 1/2 on buying by a prominent Indore operator. On selling by Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 494 and closed at Rs. 494 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 482 1/2 and declining to Rs. 481 1/2 on selling by Japanese Houses and Exporters closed quiet but steady at Rs. 483 1/2 on Bazar operators buying.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 481 1/2 and improved to Rs. 482 1/2 and closed at Rs. 481. There was very little doing in Oomra. F. G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 435 Rs. 437 and Rs. 442 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters for high class qualities was fairly good. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	483 1/2
" " " July-Aug.	..	494
Fully Good Bengal March	..	433
" " " May	..	435
" " " July	..	439
Fine Oomra March	..	480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	458	448	433	423
M. G. Oomra No. 3	489	479	467	..
M. G. Broach	514	507	497	487
M. G. Khandesh	477	467	455	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	482
" " " July/August	..	493
Fully Good Bengal March	..	432
" " " May	..	433
" " " July	..	435
Fine Oomra .. March	..	479
Good Southerns May/June	..	497

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 19.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	445/450	..
" F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	445/450	..
" F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	485/90	..
Nagpur	M.G.	480/85	..
Yeotmal Fine	M.G.	475	..
Pulgaon	M.G.	470/75	..
Dhamangaon	M.G.	470/75	..
Amracti	M.G.	470/75	..
Khamgaon-Akola	M.G.	470/75	..
Mulkapur	M.G.	460/65	..
Khandesh	M.G.	455/60	..
" F.G.	M.G.	500/5	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	515 March	
" Fully Good	M.G.	+25	
Muthia Fine	M.G.	+15/17	
" F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	M.G.	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	..
Cambodia	M.G.	..	..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 2000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard Fair demand 14.16.
Egyptian F G F. Sakellaridis 3895
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	25.62
July	25.88
October	25.41
New York Noon Call.—	
May	25.59
July	25.84
October	25.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	25.63
May	25.86

Liverpool, Mar. 18

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G O C.
Liverpool.		
March	13.90 +.19	
May	13.93 +.19	
July	13.97 +.20	
October	13.63 +.23	

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.85	+.14
May	13.89	+.15
July	13.91	+.14
October	13.59	+.13
December	13.47	+.14
January	13.41	+.13
Egyptians:—		
May	36.15	+.80
July	34.15	+.70
November	26.15	+.30

London March 18th, Athens 312.50.
Cuban Sugar 14/6 March value.

Liverpool, March 19.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.91	+.1
May	13.98	+.5
June	13.95	+.3
July	14.01	+.4
October	13.66	+.3
Egyptians:—		
May	35.80	—.30
July	34.05	—.80

London 18th, Athens 312.50, Cuban Sugar 14/6 March value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.90	+.19
April	13.85	+.19
May	13.93	+.19
June	13.92	+.19
July	13.97	+.20
August	13.84	+.18
September	13.72	+.17
October	13.63	+.17
November	13.51	+.16
December	13.51	+.16
January	13.45	+.17
February	13.41	+.17
March	13.37	+.16

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18

March	37.35	+.70
April	36.50	+.75
May	36.10	+.75
June	35.20	+.85
July	34.35	+.90
August	32.95	+.75
September	31.40	+.70
October	29.40	+.50
November	26.30	+.45
December	25.80	+.45
January	25.25	+.45
February	25.00	+.45
March	25.00	+.45

INDIAN COTTON.

London, Mar. 18.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal:—	
Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Oomra:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		12,000
Day's Exports to Continent		30,000
Futures at New York:—		
May	25.60	+.18
July	25.87	+.19
October	25.35	+.19
January	25.18	+.20
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	25.65	+.05
New Orleans	25.60	+.15
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.58	+.18
July	25.83	+.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		21
Demand Bills (no change)		477.75
Silver Commercial Bars:—		
Foreign mined		68

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 17.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		39000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		2000
Day's Exports to Continent		15000
Futures at New York—		
May	25.42	+.12
July	25.68	+.14
October	25.16	+.06
January		24.98
Spot Cotton at New York	25.60	+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.45	+.10
Futures at New Orleans	25.40	+.08
May	25.40	+.08
July	25.66	+.18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		21.
Demand Bills	4.77.75	
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined		68 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 18.

Futures at New York—		
May	25.60	+.18
July	25.87	+.19
October	13.63	+.17
January	25.18	+.20

NEW YORK MARKET "HEAVY AND OVERBOUGHT".

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Market acts heavy and somewhat overbought."

WHEAT

London, Mar. 18.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. M/A value 62/-
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A value
Tones:—Firm with better demand.
Australian sellers M/A 61/-
Choice White Karachi F/M paid 61/-
Soft Red Karachi F/M buyers 60/3.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 19.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 3 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	442½	442½	
Bombay Cotton	520	512½	
Bombay Dyeing	972½	963½	
Century	492½	488½	
Nagpur	536½	535	
Colaba	145	142½	
Crescent ex-divi.	246½	245	
Indore ex-divi.	382½	381¼	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	397½	396¼	
Pearl ex-divi.	572½	568¾	
Phoenix	527½	527½	
Bharucha	107½	107½	
Simplex	213¾	212½	
Swan ex-divi.	1162½	1162½	
Swadeshi	615	625	
Pabni	346½	346¼	
Fazal	965	962½	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	140	140	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	125	122½	
Madhavji	370	372½	
Finlay	800	800	
Goksk	117½	117½	
Edward Sassoon	143¾	143¾	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro Ord.	1027½	1013¾	
Alcock	202½		
Bombay Burma Old	337½	337½	
Bombay Elec. Tram	103¾	103¾	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	85	85	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	32	32½	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Katni Cement Ordy,	52½	..	
Shivaraipur	53	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20¼	20	
Tata Steel Defd.	66¼	65	

Tone—Firm with better demand.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M value 62/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Mar. 17

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for A/M shipment at £ 23. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for F/M shipment to Hull at £ 21 1/4 and for M/A & A/M shipment at £ 21. In wheat Parcel choice white Karachi for A/M shipment at 59/10½.

METALS.

London, Mar. 18.

English best Selected Copper £ 36 1/4
Standard Copper G M B. £ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers £ 82.
Yellow metal 7 11/16.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/4.

London, Mar. 18.

Tin Block £ 242.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 19.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jopper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
" 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
" to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
" 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	13	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	13	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	9
"	No. 42—2	1	8	0
"	No. 20	1	1	0
"	No. 32	1	5	3

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was weak and lower but closed firm and dearer. £20 3/4 paid and closed at £20 13/16 buyers for March/April.

Cottonseed Bombay M/A inactive £ 9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay sellers for M/A £23 1/4
Rapeseed Toria quoted for Mar/Apl easier £ 20 3/4

Business was done in Linseed La Plata Argentine for F/M and M/A shipments to Hull at 20 3/4. In wheat Parcels, Choice White Karachi for M/J shipment at 61/-. In Barley, Parcels, spot 36.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
April/May 23 1/8; Done sellers 23 1/4.
Tone—Opened easier, closed firmer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April value 46/3
May/August value 46/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 19.

Ready prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar have further eased to-day by about 2 as. per cwt. with limited purchase enquiries continuing. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,900 bags.

Our Forward Market has also further exhibited an easier tendency, evidencing a drop of 3d. in June/July and of 2d. in July/August/Sept and October/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar. B.R.B. Beet and Mauritius uorward Prices for Feb/March Shipment also record a drop of a Pence in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 18.

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9
July/September sellers 17/6
October/December sellers 17/4½
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
October/December sellers 17/7 3/4.
Tone:—Dull and inactive.

GOLD.

London, Mar. 18.

Of £ 150000 gold arrived from South Africa all has been absorbed between the continent and India for trade.

For the last official year, net profits of the Mercantile Bank of India have been £ 401221. After payment of interim dividend adding £ 50000 to the Reserve Fund, placing £ 15000 to Officers' Pension Fund a/c, and writing off £10,000 from the Freehold Banking Premises a/c, the Directors recommended a final dividend of 8 per cent and carried forward to the next year's a/c. £158221.

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot A/M 17½.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 19½.
Tone:—Quiet and little doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 18.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Mar. 17

No applications were received for Bills. Amount to be offered for tenders next week is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

London, Mar. 18.

Last year's report of the National Bank of India Ltd.—

Of the available £ 734980, the Directors have recommended a further dividend of 20 per cent, free of tax, adding £ 50000 to the Reserve Fund account and writing off £ 20000 on account of House property and placing to Officers' Pension Fund £ 40000. An amount of £ 224980 has been carried forward to the next year's account.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.

Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.

Burmese Prince, Gillanders, Hull.
Domala, Buswell, Ramburg.
Rotenfels, Jones, Hamburg.
British Gunner, Roberts, Mahomerah.

S S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy' steamer Alavi, 2,157 tons. Captain P. H. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Burmese Prince:—The G. I Coy.'s steamer Burmese Prince, 3 034 tons, Captain Gillanders, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Rotenfels:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Rotenfels 3,591 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 19, 1925.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Delta, 4,739, Aden, 21/3, M M & Co
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Chyebassa, 4022, N F. 23/3, M M and Co.
5 Carnia, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham,
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 23/3, J F and Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4.262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 City of Poona 4766, Karachi, 21/3 K N Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
13 Waltsburg, 3848, Karachi N F L Edwards.
14 Weidenfels, 3,794, Bremen 22/3, L Edwards and Co
17 Turkistan, 3 178, Mar. 28/3. M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
6 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 20/3.
, Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara, 3307, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

15 Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
17 & E Jalaputra, 3.113, K'chi 22/3, S S N Co
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 24/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & C. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 21st March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tannenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 21st March, Agent Graham T Co.
Benares. due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjk due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Eydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeppore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

March 19.

S. S. City of Genoa for Antwerp:—110 bales coton, A Durst, 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Narkunda for London:—200 cwts Buffalo Horns, L Tharia and Sons, 1 case cotton Curtains, E J Bhamgara, 250 bales Hemp, J N Kapadia, 29 cwts Gum Arabic, M Malsee and Co, 220 cwts Indian Casein, The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm.

S. S. City of Hongkong for Hull:—21¼ Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 27 bales wool, M yer Nissim, 170 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 5 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 2,000 cwts Rice Bran, N V Velmahomed. 10 bales clean cotton waste, M Mafatlal.

For New York:—26 bales Woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—66 casks wet salted Goat Skins, Briskey Co, 14 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

For Liverpool or Glasgow:—2,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, N V Velmohomed.

For Glasgow:—59 bundles Shooks, J E Jowitt and Co, 11 bundles Hoops, J E Jowitt and Co. 4 casks Empty casks with Heads, J E Jowitt and Co, 1 bundle top, J E Jowitt and Co.

For Marseilles:—5,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 12 bales wool, J Samuel and Sons.

S. S. Turkistan for Hull:—5,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Domala for Constantinople:—2 cases Cassia Oil, A A Kadar.

S. S. Devanha for Hamburg:—50 bales Hemp, G Mowjee.

S. S. Hartfield for New York:—100 cwt Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Carnia for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—16 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H M Gazanfer.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—275 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co 110 bales cotton. L Spinner and Co

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. City of Poona for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Wildenfels for Antwerp:—200 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji, 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 44 bales cotton fly, Indian Cotton Waste Ltd. 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 715 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—50 cwts Gum Olibanum, A H Mawjee, 15 cwts Gum Arabic, A H Mawjee, 27 cwts Dry Casings, Ad Meyer, 4 cwts dry Intestines, Ad Meyer, 15 cwts Apricotseed, H M Gazanfer.

S. S. Heijin Maru for Kobe:—27 cwts Gum Arabic, Hajiani Bros, 2 cwts Gum Tragacanth, E Virjee and Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

S. S. Alipore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S. S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Sardinia for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

IMPORT.

March 19.

S. S. Soudon Hall, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd., from New York:—10 drums Petroleum Lubg. Grease, 115 H/barreis Grease, 150 cases Paraffine Wax, 10 H/barreis Lubricating Oil, 714 barrels Lubricating Oil, 2,001, drums, Lubricating Oil, 1,662 cases, Lubricating Oil, 27 cases cotton Piece Goods, 186 bales cotton Piece Goods, 350 bales old Newspaper, 200 bales cotton, Domestics, 39 bales cotton Remnants, 51 cases Cotton Remnant, 66 cases Vaseline, 23 cases Toy Pistols, 30 cases Sloans liniment, 50 cases Fancy Soap, 31 cases Hinges, 20 cases Asparagus, 35 cases Bromo Paper, 35 cases Force Food, 71 cases Bolts and Nuts, 118 cases Antiphlogistine, 40 cases Pharm Products, 74 cases Ketchup, 46 cases Palmolive Soap, 78 cases Olives, 30 cases Grape nuts, 300 cases Quaker oats, 50 cases Aluminium Circles, 262 kegs, Gold Bars, 1,927 bars Silver 30 drums Aspholtum, 2,000 cases Mineral Colza, 32 cases Medicines, 41 boxes Medicines, 12 packages Medicines, 21 packages Globes, 278 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 172 bags Nickel Scrap, 51 bales old clothing, 2,000 D/bags, Corn Starch, 20 cylinders Anhydrons Ammonia, 141 drums Dyes, 28 barrels Dyes.

S. S. Hakodate Maru, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Nagoya:—45 bales cotton yarn, 88 bales cotton Shirting, 252 cases Glassware, 174 cases Porcelain.

For Osaka:—30 cases cotton yarn, 368 bales cotton yarn, 125 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales cotton drill, 60 bales cotton shirting, 67 cases cotton shirting, 45 cases Brass wire, 120 cases Brass circle, 106 cases Glassware, 25 cases Glass Tumbler, 50 cases Imit. Turkey Red, 15 cases Empty Glass Bottles, 48 cases Glass Bangles, 160 kegs Paint, 200 casks Red Lead,

From Kobe:—551 bales Straw boards, 170 bales cotton Sheeting, 50 bales cotton yarn, 30 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton shirting, 6 cases silk yarn, 5 cases Needles, 103 cases Glassware, 120 cases Celluloid Bangles, 23 cases Cotton Hosiery, 62 cases Refined Camphor, 28 cases Cotton Shirts, 33 cases Porcelain, 17 cases Menthol Crystal, 51 bags dried Ginger.

From Tokyo:—20 cases Toys, 16 cases cotton yarn, 48 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—100 bags Refined Sugar, 150 cases Fire crackers, 4 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai:—100 bales cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—198 bundles Rattan, 2 bundles Gum Benjamin, 15 cases Guia Benjamin, 12 cases Cassia, 18 bags Pepper, 147 bags Betelnuts.

S. S. Br. Gunner, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co., from Abadan:—38,639 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.

S. S. Halkhola, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. from Rangoon:—930 pieces sleepers, 30 pieces block tin. 3,420 pieces planks, 1,525 pieces Squares, 69,719 pieces Scantlings, 5,318 bundles Scantlings, 2,754 bundles posts, 996 bars pig lead, 18 bags cutch, 620 bags White Millet, 21,243 bags rice, 3,100 cases candles.

From Moulmein:—39,208 bags rice.

S. S. Badarpur, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co. from Rangoon:—200 casks Kerosine Oil, 1,331,074 I Gallons Kerosine Oil. 833,975 I Gallons Benzine, 48 bags Stearina, 14 bags Tin caps, 720 bags Paraffine wax 3,420 cases candles, 1,180 casks Lubg. Oil.

S. S. Nordmark, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd. from Saigon:—234 pieces Teak Logs, 261,004 pieces Teak Planks.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 19.

Unsettled conditions in North-West India have intensified and a depression lies this morning over South-East Punjab. It has caused local rain in Central Punjab and Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and was occurred at a few stations in Tenasserim, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

The Chief Amounts are:—Sialkot quarter of an inch; Srinagar, Sonamarg, a half, Dalhousie one and a half, Mysore three quarters, Adura one and a half and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—Dust storms in East Punjab, Rajputana and West United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 18.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.762
Temperature of Air		82.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		75.4 „
Dew Point		71.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..		71% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air		89.4 „
Minimum do. do. ..		77.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW,W.SE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from mids night to midnight		128 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.
	Mar.				Mar.			
Th.	19	5	49	24 8	19	0	33	21 1
		19	37	26 3		12	28	17 1
Fri.	20	7	27	24 9	20	1	58	20 4
		20	45	27 2		13	46	17 0
Sat.	21	3	4	28 1	21	9	30	17 2
		15	39	26 1		21	11	19 1
Sun	22	9	46	26 7	22	3	48	18 5
		22	22	28 6		15	42	16 0
M.	23	10	37	27 6	23	4	30	17 1
		23	3	29 0		16	30	16 3
Tu.	24	11	23	28 3	24	5	10	16 3
		23	42	29 0		17	13	16 3
W.	25	12	5	28 6	25	5	45	15 8
		..		..		17	52	16 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 20 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.43m. Sunset 6h.50m
March 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6-42. Sunset 6-50
March 22 (Sun) Sunrise 6-41; Sunset 6-50
March 23 (Mon) Sunrise 6-40; Sunset 6-51
March 24 (Tues) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	1	6
Textile	1	0	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	8
Hindustani	11	8	0

Mr. J. R. Dwivedi, of Siani (Kathiawar) who is now in the Imperial Secretariat, Home Department, Intelligence Branch, Delhi and Simla, has accepted the Presidentship of the coming sessions of the All-India Audeechya Brahma Samaj that meets at Halvad during the days of Easter.

HIGH COURT

PARTNERSHIP IN A DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Hargowandas Jethabhai. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

Chunilal Bapulal Master & another. Defendants

In the above suit a notice of motion was taken out by the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver pending its hearing and final disposal to take charge of the assets and paraphernalia of Shri Arya Natak Mandali and for an injunction against the defendants from selling charging or otherwise disposing off the assets and paraphernalia of the said Natak Mandali. The plaintiff's case was that on 17th April 1924 the plaintiff and the defendants carried a partnership business in a Theatrical Co. known as the "Shri Arya Natak Mandali." On 31st August 1924 the plaintiff retired from the said partnership and the defendants continued the said Theatrical Co.

By an Indenture dated 1st Sept. 1924 it was agreed between the parties that a sum of Rs. 34,168 was to be paid to the plaintiff by certain instalments and that the defendants were liable to pay all the debts of the partnership amounting to Rs. 20,000. The defendants further agreed to give a first charge to the plaintiff in respect of two instalments due to him for two sums of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 4,168-10 on all the assets and good will of the said business including dresses, scenes scenery, copyright in the dramas, etc. The defendants also created a charge on the said assets in favour of the plaintiff for the due discharge by the defendants of the said debts amounting to Rs. 20,000.

Thereafter the defendants made part payments from time to time and a balance of Rs. 2,949-11 remained due and payable by them to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover the said sum of Rs. 2,949. He prayed for a declaration that the said sum of Rs. 2,949 and the debts of the firm were duly charged on the assets and the paraphernalia of the said firm. In default of the payment of the said debt the plaintiff prayed for the sale of the said Theatrical Co.

In support of this notice of motion the plaintiff alleged that the defendants had not discharged the several debts and that the creditors of the old partnership were pressing for payment and threatened to file suits. The plaintiff also alleged that with a view to defeat his charge the defendants intended to dispose of the assets and paraphernalia of the said Co.

The defendants contended that no charge was created by the said Deed of Indenture, They stated that they had already paid Rs. 32,500 to the plaintiff and that they had arrived at a certain arrangement with the plaintiff under which he was to be paid the balance within six months time and, that the plaintiff had unnecessarily rushed into Court with a view to ruin their business which was worth nearly two lakhs of rupees, as he had started a rival company. They denied that the creditors were pressing for payment. They also denied that they intended to dispose of the Company's properties. They stated that the plaintiff had brought this suit out of ill will towards the Co. and they submitted that the said motion should be dismissed.

On the defendants undertaking not to dispose of any of the properties, his Lordship, dismissed the motion.

Mr. Munshi appeared for the Plaintiff.
Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. F. B. Vachha appeared for the 2nd defendant.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 18.

In the share market jutes opened steadier and a fairly extensive business was done in the speculative stocks by bazar operators. Little enquiry existed for the hundred rupee denominations and prices underwent little change. In coals sellers continue to predominate with rates in most instances in buyers favour. In miscellaneous trading was on a moderate scale consisting of the usual familiar concerns appearing in the daily list. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/9, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/8 5 per cent loan 1945 89/6, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, do 1927 100/15, do 1930 102/7, do 1932 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1390.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 61, Arrakan Light Railway 64, Bankura Damodar River Railway 61, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 67/8, Tezpore Balipara Tramways pref 58.

Jutes:—Auckland 306, Barnagore 181, Belvedere 573, Cheviot 289, Clive 47/14, Do. 7 per cent pref 106, Fort William 436/8, Howrah 46/16, Hukumchand ord. 9/14, do pref 76, Kanknarrah 464, Lansdowne 367, National 32/8, Naihati pref 108, Northbrook 63, Presidency 7/14, Standard 488/8.

Coals:— Baraboni 9/12, Bhalgora 9, Burra Dhemo 4/14, Burrakur 29, Equitable ord. 14, South Kerampura 10/10, Union 16.

Miscellaneous.—Indian Iron and Steel 31, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 20, British India Corporation ord. 4/12. British Burmah Petroleum 4/14, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/8, Cawnpore Sugar 28/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.—A. P.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th March, 1925.

Cotton	26890	Bales.
Wheat	8727	Cwts
Linseed	40062	„
Rape etc.	3489	„
Gingellyseed	1126	„
Poppyseed	372	„
Groundnuts	1635	„
Castorseed	14267	„
Rice	1446	„
Myrabollams	6195	„
Cottonseed	15741	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	2927	„
Juwar	482	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajri	5305	„
Coal	775	Tons.

KILLED BY LANDSLIDE.

On Tuesday at about 2-30 p.m. Sheti Chima (25) and Fadibai (45) were working at the excavation of a hill at Worli when there was a landslide and the top of the hill gave way. Some stones fell on Sheti and Fadibai and the former died on the spot while the latter expired after a few minutes.

JAIN CONFERENCE AT SRAVANBELGOLA.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S ADVICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, March 18.

The Jain festival in connection with the Mahamastakabhishka Pooja of the wonderfully huge image of Sri Bahubali Gomateshwesswami at Sravanbelgola, Mysore commenced on 27th February ended on 17th March Successfully. More than 30,000 Digamber Jains from all parts of India had assembled. The Maharaja of Mysore graced the occasion, climbed the hill bare footed, going round the temple paid homage to Sri Gomateshwar, offered presents and worshipped staying there for an hour, observed Mastakabhisheka Pooja, which was performed at the instance of the Maharaja that day. On 16th and 17th especially the Digamber Jain public performed the same ceremony On 14th morning the Digumber Jains presented an address to His Highness the Maharaja by the hands of Sir Seth Hukamchandji of Indore. Mr. Vardhamanayah, Jain banker, Mysore read the address. H. H. Maharaja replied praising the grandem of Sravanbelgola, Gomathswami image and Jain religion and advised the Jains to progess socially and religiously as Jains, but to share in the political advancement of India as Indians. His Highness's speech was a noteworthy document for the Jains and Indians in general. His Highness also paid reverence to Panditacharya Bhattarakcharukiati, Jain Guru. On the 14th evening Sir Seth Hukamchand arrived and was received in a grand procession. The Digamber Jain meetings of all India Tirtha Kshetra Committee and the Mysore Provincial Education Fund Association were held on 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Sir Hukamchand presided. After Mr. Vardhamanya (Mysore), Chairman, Reception Committee, read his historical address, Sir Hukamchand delivered his addresses to both the Conferences.

Many resolutions regarding Digamber Jain Tirthas, Jain monuments and inscriptions, were passed. A resolution requesting the Maharaja of Mysore to appoint Jains on high posts and to prohibit slaughter during 10 days of the Jain Daslakshani holidays was passed. Four naked jain saints and about thirty other Jain sadhus were present on the occasion. All functions passed off peacefully. About Rs. 12,000 were collected for Jain education in Mysore and about Rs. 5,000 for protection of Sravanbelgola Jain temples.

HARDWAR GURUKUL.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

DELHI, March 17.

Swami Shraddhanand wires:—

Since the Ganges flood damaged Gurukul buildings at Kangri the question of site was hanging fire. Finally a site near hardwar (Jwalapur) has been chosen and for me that controversy is closed. There remains some differences as regards the present system and discipline, which can be settled later on. I have just heard of the Brahmacharis' Ashram being burnt with accessories by an accidental fire. This double misfortune heaped upon a quarter century of work of the Arya Samaj has pained me much and my first thought is about housing the Kul. Principal Ramdeva's efforts have achieved much, but more remains to be done. I appeal to all who have the least regard for Rishi Dayanand's ideals to send financial help immediately so that the building operation might be commenced in the 2nd week of April during the Gurukul Anniversary. It would be a pity if the revival of ancient Aryan system of education is hampered for want of funds.

THE LATE MR. C. H. CANDY.

A PIONEER EDUCATIONIST.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

The death of Mr. C. H. Candy took place at Kolhapur on the 11th instant. Mr. Candy was born at Mahableshwar on 7th March, 1849. After graduating from Caius College, Cambridge, he came out to India in 1874 and worked in the Educational Department in various capacities till 1900 when he retired as officiating Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces. He was generally known on this side as Ex-Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, where he worked for 19 years (1880 to 1899). From Kolhapur he went to Berar in 1899 as Director of Public Instruction from which place he was transferred to Jubbulpore as Educational Inspector, when Berar was amalgamated with the Central Provinces about 1906-07.

He was the first Principal to introduce the game of Cricket at the Rajaram College and always looked back with pride to what he had done for his pupils in the domain of mental moral and physical culture. While directing the course of Public Instruction in Berar, Mr. Candy introduced many reforms which are still looked up to as leading marks in the path of educational progress. He always took very keen and personal interest in his pupils who are spread all over this side among all classes of the people. After retirement he had opened for a few years a Sardar class at Kolhapur. He was quite hale and healthy almost to the last day.

Mr. Candy leaves behind a widow and six children all of whom are in England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee asks us to publish the following:—

As the election of representatives from our Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Board of the Bombay Port Trust is by ballot, it is not possible to know who has voted for whom.

Under the circumstances I can thank the voters in a body—and not individually—for the suffrage extended to me which I need hardly emphasise I appreciate and hope to justify.

As regards those who have not voted for me and the absentee voters, I can assure them that I am looking forward to convert them in my favour by my work on the Board.

To voters generally for confidence shown and to the willing friends who ungrudgingly extended to me their co-operation I am obliged, and wish to assure them I will so acquit myself as to deserve continuance of their support. Thanking all of you again.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

VINAYAK MULGAONKAR DISCHARGED

ALSO STEP-SISTER OF MUMTAZ BEGUM.

Vinayak Mulgaonkar and Natan Jan, two of the suspects arrested in connection with the Bawla Murder Case, were brought to the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday escorted by Inspector Lyons and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal. The appearance of the suspects caused a little flutter in the Court and the pressmen were all attention and hurry to know the cause of their presence in the Court

Immediately after Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate took his seat, Inspector Lyons went into the witness box and made an application to the Magistrate that both Vinayak R. Mulgaonkar and Natan Jan be discharged as the police had not sufficient evidence to implicate them in the crime.

His Worship accordingly ordered the suspects to be discharged.

It would be re-called that Vinayak Mulgaonkar and Natan Jan since their arrest were all the time in police custody and applications on their behalf to enlarge them on bail or to remand them into jail custody were repeatedly opposed by the police and rejected by the Magistrate.

Vinayak Mulgaonkar was the Estate Manager of H. H. the Maharaja of Indore's Pombay palaces, while Natan Jan is the step-sister of Mumtaz Begum.

LOST MONEY ON TURF.

JUVENILE CULPRIT SENT TO DHARWAR JAIL.

Jethamal Macanlal, a Hindu aged 18 years was found guilty of criminal misappropriation and was ordered to be sent to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for a period of 2 years by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla who prosecuted the accused stated that he was a bill collector in the employ of Dwarkadas Tricumdas, a cloth merchant. The accused was alleged to have misappropriated sums of money to the tune of Rs. 3 850.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, who appeared for the accused admitted the guilt of his client and praved for mercy. He added that the accused was a youth who had lost the money on the turf.

The Magistrate on evidence and on the accused's plea of guilty convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

A THIEF'S ADVENTURE.

Deputy Inspector C. Long put up Atmaram Keshav, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on three charges of theft, assaulting a policeman and returning to Bombay without the Commissioner of Police's permission.

The prosecution alleged that about 12-45 p.m. on Wednesday, the accused was seen stealing cycle rubber tubes from No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock. Policeman No. 2942 I who saw him stealing gave chase as the accused took to his heels. The accused resisted arrest by assaulting the policeman with a pen-knife, which grazed the forehead of the policeman. The policeman however caught hold of a bamboo stick lying near by and overpowered the accused who was finally arrested and taken to the police station.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft and denied the allegations of assault.

The case has been adjourned for the purpose of bringing evidence in support of the third charge.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SERVANT.

Manji Lakhmidas, a cotton broker, residing on the first floor of a house at Khetwadi reports to the police that about three days ago he engaged a domestic servant named Bhagwan. At about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, he received information that a theft had taken place at his house and on his going there he found that during the absence of his wife at the lavatory at 6-30 a.m. Bhagwan picked up the keys of the safe which had been left lying in the room and opening the safe ransacked it of Government Currency notes and jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,785.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Parvatibai, a Hindu woman aged 18 years, residing with her husband at Lal Baug, was suffering from epileptic fits for some time. On Wednesday at 9-30 p.m. she went to sleep, and was afterwards found to be snoring heavily. Her husband got up and found her unconscious and also saw froth coming out of her mouth. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning. She died subsequently. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A BLIND MAN DROWNED.

On Wednesday at about 11-30 a.m. Shivram Bapu, a peon in the Bombay Port Trust was on duty at Arthur Bunder when he saw the dead body of a Hindu male aged about 50 years floating in the sea. He had a shirt and a dhotar on his body. He informed the police who removed the body to the morgue for inquest. He seemed to be blind in both eyes.

The police made inquiries but could not discover any relatives.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning the deceased being a blind man.

EUNUCHS SENT TO JAIL.

Before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Girgaum, consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. Hirjeebehedin, four persons, (1) Yusuf Syed Dawood, (2) Jafer Hoosein Barudin, (3) Abdul Gani Mahomed Ismail and (4) Ibram Dawood, were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The evidence showed that on 13th March, the accused (who were eunuchs), while going on begging, went to a shop of Thakersee Ravjee and asked for money. On his refusing to give any money, they pulled him out of the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m., "Congress House", Girgaum Back Road.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Khoja Girls' Orphanage opening ceremony, Samuel Street, 10-30 a.m., Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Prize Distribution of American Mission High School and Marathi School, the Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, presiding, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The total amount of contributions towards the above school comes to Rs. 4,84,457/0/9.

NATIONAL PERSIAN FESTIVAL

The 21st and 22nd of March 1925 being Nowroze days, the National Persian festival will be celebrated officially in The Imperial Consulate of Persia, Sea Side, Middle Colaba.

GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in February last was 820, males being 680, and 140 females.

AT HOME.

There will be an 'At Home' at "Esplanade House" (the residence of Sir Dorab Tata) to meet Sir Raghunath V. Sabnis, the Diwan of Kolhapur, to-day (Friday) from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music provided by the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya Dadar, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 FV, wave length 387 metres.

DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL.

The prize distribution and the first anniversary celebration of the Tamil School will be celebrated at Dharavi to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Chairman of the Schools Committee will preside.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

One 3rd class season ticket between Kalyan and Thana issued in the name of Mr. Sadanand is found. The party is requested to take it away from the Secretary, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL AND MARATHI SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the above school will be held at the School on Saturday (the 21st inst.) at 5-30 p.m. when the Hon Sir Norman C. Macleod, Chief Justice will preside and Lady Macleod will give away the prizes.

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES.

A special general meeting of the P. P. Charities will be held on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the house of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, Thakurdwar, to consider the proposals of the Managing Committee for the utilization of all the available funds in the hands of the Charities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 18th inst. and left there at 0-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1925, was 949, out of which number 439 were women and 510 children, 357 being boys and 153 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 41.

G. P. S. KHADI BHANDAR.

The Gujarat Prantik Samiti Khadi Bhandar of Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Bombay, in their Bulletin No. 8, says that the period of one year of the old members, as well as that of six months of the new ones, closes on the 31st of March. Registration of members will begin afresh from the 1st of April for one year.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 58TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Principal day's morning Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-day (Friday) at 7-30 a.m.

There are readings from scriptures and conversation at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the Principal day's Divine Strvice in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathester Mandal the Parsis will celebrate their Jamshedi Navroz by a public gathering to-morrow (Saturday) at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) when Miss Piroja Mehta, Messrs. Boman S. Banaji, Hirji P. Morris, and Darabus R. P. Talyarkhan will deliver short addresses appropriate to the occasion. Miss Shirin Kanga and Miss Bachan Mistry will recite Persian and Gujarati Songs from Shah Nameh followed by music from Mr. M. B. Kasinath and Orchestra of the Parsi Music Institute.

URDU TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Two of these libraries have been placed in charge of Mr. Mahomed Amin Munshi who resides at 180, Ramzan Kasair's Chawl, near Noorani Market, Haines Road, Bombay 11, and he has undertaken to work as Honorary Secretary of the Urdu Travelling Libraries of the Social Service League. Those who wish to take advantage of this activity of the League are requested to communicate with the said Hon. Secretary who will furnish them with all particulars of information concerning the Libraries and issue books according to rules.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of the above District Congress Committee are invited for filling up nine seats, fallen vacant on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to represent this Committee on the same. Applications would be received at the office of the above Committee, Gaswala Building, Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, in case of contest the elections would take place on the following Sunday the 29th inst. The elections would be by the exercise of a single transferable vote.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee informs the district public that as per resolution of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the Village Congress Committees have been informed to accept Rs. 3/8 (rupees three and annas eight,) as Congress-membership subscription, instead of 24000 yards of hand-spun yarn. Persons desirous to enroll themselves as members but unable or unwilling to give yarn, should remit Rs. 3/8 (rupees three and annas eight), for the whole year in advance or annas six per month in advance to the Secretaries of the respective Village Congress Committees.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee according to New Franchise are invited for 15 seats fallen vacant from our Ward on the Bombay Provincal Congress Committee.

Applicants must also be members of this Congress Committee according to the New Franchise of the yarn.

Nominations will be accepted in the Congress Committee's new office at No. 223, Girgaon Back Road, Congress House, Bombay, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) every day, excepting Thursday, upto 7 p.m. (S.T.) of Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Applicants whose names stand on the register of our roll on Tuesday the 24th instant will only be allowed to stand as candidates and permitted to take part in the voting and in case of contest the election will take place at the Congress House, No. 223, Girgaon Back Road, on Sunday (the 29th inst.) from 2 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where our office will be shifted.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in the City during the week ending the 14th inst. 679 was 44 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.03. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1924 when the mortality was 829 and death-rate 34.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 958 and death-rate 42.82.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 261 as against 4 and 304 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 132 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week, Smallpox caused 66 attacks and 26 deaths. Plague caused 11 attacks and 10 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 295 as against 397 for the 11th week of 1924 and 332 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th March, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 19th March, 1925.

Smallpox 13 attacks and 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 111; total mortality this day last year 118.

CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a two days' programme for the workers of the C. E. Mills was arranged on the 10th and 11th instant and 2500 hand-bills advising the workers not to indulge in indecent language and practices were distributed. On the 10th a lecture by Mr. N. D. Kadam on "Holi Festival" under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Savant was arranged. The lecturer gave the history of the Holiday, and pointed out that the filthy acts done by the people as part of the festival were not at all permitted either by sense or shastras and were a disgrace to men. On the 11th a programme of spoon race, blind race, high jumps and Tug-of-war by the boys of the Institute schools and workmen's wrestling matches was gone through and prizes to the winners were distributed at the hands of Mr. H. T. Engleken, Supervisor C. E. Mills. Mr. Engleken congratulated workers for having preferred healthy recreation to the disgraceful acts indulged in by others during the days and observed that organization by the Institute of sports and gatherings and meeting every now and then offered an opportunity for the staff and the workers to come together and to develop understanding.

PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An industrial and technical school has recently been started in Tehran under the patronage of the Government. Dr. Strong of Germany is in charge of the same. The school aims at giving practical education in different crafts and industries, for example, carpentry, leather-making, enamelling, manufacture of medicines and chinaware, etc. The school, though under the management of the Germans, will be subject to the laws of the land.

The Finance Department has notified that the Persian Army will in future be clothed in cloth made in Persia. (From "Takht-e Jamshed").

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

LAWS DELAY.

HOW TO AVOID IT.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DELHI, March 19.

The Report is published of the Civil Justice Delays Committee which was presided over by Mr. Justice Rankin. The recommendations are unanimous and the report itself is an extraordinarily bulky volume of over 600 closely printed pages. The place of honour is given to an exhaustive analysis on the causes of delay in Civil Courts, prepared by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, when he was the Law Member and who as a co-opted member of the Committee, has signified his agreement with the Committee's recommendations.

The Committee, while making a survey of delays in disposal of suits, point out that the situation is serious in Bengal, Assam, Madras, Bombay and Sind. They refer to a suit in the United Provinces, in which there were over 1,000 defendants and to another suit in the Punjab where there were over 1,100 defendants. The Committee severely condemn the methods of receiving and checking plaints, issuing of summonses and preparation of cause list, but point out that the mass of arrears took the heart out of presiding officers in the mofussils leading to lack of proper supervision and laxity in several other directions. The Committee even discovered instances where judgments had not been delivered, until a year after arguments had been heard. There was no advantage in taking up time of the already overworked presiding officers in recording evidence on commission and the Committee recommend in their place the appointment of qualified pleaders with powers of a Court, as another of means of giving relief to District Judges.

LOWER COURTS.

The Committee suggest alterations in the jurisdiction of Lower Courts and devolution work besides increase in the number of Courts in places where existing Courts are overworked and undermanned. In particular the Committee recommend the development of Village Tribunals and investing them with jurisdiction for trial of suits up to the value of Rs. 100. The evil of touting is proposed to be controlled by proclaiming it a penal offence and amendment of the Legal Practitioners Act is suggested providing for responsible and just remuneration to both senior and junior pleaders in important cases instead of leaving the latter's remuneration to the grace of the senior. The Committee approve of the suggestion for the appointment of Registrars in District Headquarters to relieve District Judges of administrative and miscellaneous duties, also to act as heads of unified officers of all Courts situated in District Headquarters.

RECRUITMENT OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Touching the recruitment and training of judicial omcers, the Committee emphasise that the possession of a law degree, should be made an indispensible condition of appointment and suggest a scheme of selection from among nominated candidates. As regards District and Sessions judgeships, the Committee base their recommendations on the assumption that for many years to come to a larger percentage of them would be recruited from the Indian Civil Service cadre and remark that evidence points to the necessity of more intensive legal training during the probationary period. It is, therefore, proposed to place young civilian in entire charge of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges Court, during certain period of his training so that, he might familiarise himself with executive work and administrative duties, before being appointed as a District Judge. A certain number of civilians, the Committee understand, have availed themselves of concessions by way of bonus for prosecution of legal studies at the Inns Court and returned to India after completing the courses. Commercial litigation was on the increase in the Punjab, Delhi, Amritsar, Cawnpore and Ahmedabad for reasonable number of officers to ensure commercial cases being disposed of without delay and with satisfaction to the business community. The Committee therefore, recommend the training of selected officers in Courts of Presidency towns, where commercial cases are handled, provided the local Governments concerned cannot on financial grounds depute to England selected officers for training in commercial law and practice. The Committee recommend total abolition of practice of granting injunctions to restrain arbitration proceedings, because arbitration should in their opinion be encouraged as much as possible.

CITY CIVIL COURTS.

The Committee feels unable to favour the proposal to establish in Calcutta a City Civil Court (on the analogy of Madras) either on grounds of economy or expedition, because cases affecting immovable property should be determined only in the High Court. As for Bombay there was a Bill prepared by the Local Government with the object of granting extended jurisdiction to the Bombay Small Causes Court, but the Committee advise the postponement of this drastic alteration as there is a prospect of reduction in work. Regarding Rangoon also the Committee discountenance the establishment of a Civil Court and observe that so long as two High Court judges are coping with first instance work, preference of the commercial community of Rangoon for the present system should be respected, but the Committee suggest relief by the introduction of "remitted actions." On the analogy of the English system, no High Court Judge who has accumulated about ten reserved judgments ought to sit in Court until he has disposed of them, because to argue new cases before him would be to address oneself to a mortgaged mind. In case trial Courts and first Appellate Courts cannot be substantially strengthened, the Committee would suggest restriction of letters patent appeals arising out of second appeals and a change in form in which second appeals are to be scrutinised besides obligation on costs. It was conceivable that requirements of security might exclude a good appeal but failure to impose such requirement would in many cases end in failure of respondent to recoup his costs. The Committee recommend that facilities should be increased for payment of decrees to the Court or the decreeholder by money order. Such a procedure would limit disputes as to payments. The Committee emphasise the importance of injunctions by High Court judges in districts so that personal guidance might be given and officers responsible for idleness or perversity dealt with suitably. The duties of the Registrars in High Courts should be extended in order to relieve High Court Judges of a portion of administrative work when possible and no person should be appointed as a Registrar unless he had considerable experience as Civil Judge. The Committee remark that project of codification of Hindu Law could not be rejected as impracticable from legal point of view provided an attempt was made by stages.

Mr. Justice Stuart, Sir T. Desikachari and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a note condemn the 'benami' system as one that cannot brook reasoned scrutiny and propose a rule to prohibit all pleas couched, in order to let in proof of unreality, duly executed and registered instruments. On the other hand Mr. Justice Rankin, Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Duval do not favour the proposal as they are not satisfied that expected results would be obtained.

CONDITIONS OF WORK IN HIGH COURTS.

The Committee then examine the general conditions of work in various High Courts in all their aspects and make running criticisms along with minor recommendations. These and other major recommendations contained in the report are classified into groups so as to help in legislative action being taken thereon or other effect being given to them.—A.P.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

The Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—"Intending competitors in the Spinning Competition to be held during the ensuing National Week Celebrations will kindly note that Srimati Taramati Erunza has withdrawn her name as a competitor on being requested to do so by Srimati Sarojini Naidu and other friends. This should serve as enough inducement to all spinners, who might otherwise be lagging behind to stand a chance in open competition with this renowned spinner, to come forward and make this endeavour of the B. P. C. C. a complete success."

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

REPRESENTATIVE OF N. STATES.

As no candidate was validly nominated on the date fixed by Government Notification, dated the 4th March, 1925, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to fix Tuesday, the 14th April, and Monday, the 27th April, 1925, as the "appointed" and the "polling" dates for the election of a representative by the Northern States for the Chamber of Princes.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition in the Presidency. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 49
Gujarat	20 to 45
Konkan	35 to 44
Deccan	38 to 53
Karnatak	27 to 38

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

In the Share Market in jutes there was hardly any change to-day in the position of the market and inter-bazar dealings were not very extensive. Enquiry for the hundred rupee stocks was restricted. In coals New Beerbhoums improved somewhat from their recent fall, otherwise there were no alterations. In teas almost a total absence of demand prevailed in this section. Miscellaneous had no fresh features to record. Government securities continue firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/7, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/8, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 94/8, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/7, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/15, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/11, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 103, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 103/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24, Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 77/8, Kalighat Falta Railway 69.

Jutes:—Albion 505, Auckland 306/8, Budge Budge 195, Caledonian 628, Clive 47/14, Delta 543, Fort Gloster 1055, Hooghly ord 91/12, Howrah India 250, Hukumchand ord 9/6, Kankinarrah 482, National 32/12, Reliance 64/14, Presidency 8/4, Standard 493.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4, Baraboni 9/12, Govindpur 6, Jainty Central 5/10, New Beerbhoom 33/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley Slate 168, British India Corporation ord 4/14, Assam Saws Re. 1.

Tea Companies:—New Samanbagh 40, Rutenna 20, Tirrihannah 24/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-second pence.—A. P.

WARNING TO MILL LABOURERS.

On behalf of the Central Labour Board on Sunday last Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. V. P. Rele, Assistant Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union went to the Elphinstone Mills at parel with handbills in their hands in which warning was given to labourers asking them not to go on lightening strike in case the Millowners as threatened by them reduce their wages or shorten their hours of work. In the handbill it was also stated that if emergency arose a constitutional fight must be made and the men should lay down tools when called upon by their organisations. It was known to all that the condition of the workers was very bad. And that Government had laid duty upon cotton Excise which the Millowners wanted to take advantage in extending to the workers the above threat.

A meeting was contemplated to be held in the neighbourhood of the mill but down pour of rain interfered with the arrangement.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH BEATEN.

B. B. MECHANICS BEAT PORT TRUST.

There was nothing startling seen in the way of hockey on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday, the play being of a scrappy nature in both games. The Port Trust side made its first appearance in hockey circles and an equally sudden exit. They surprised the spectators by scoring the first goal off a short corner in the first half, Esperance, being responsible, but after that they failed miserably and the B. B. & C. I. Mechanics had no difficulty in equalising through O'Rourke. In the second half the Railway Halves put in good work and enabled Clarke to score the winning goal. Uninteresting play concluded the game and the Port Trust retired losers by the odd goal in three.

The teams were—

B. B. & C. I. Mechanics—Britto; Guest and H. Fox; Kane, Reubens and Leach; H. Critchell, Clarke, O'Rourke, De Robillard and Algar.

Bombay Port Trust—Barrett, Britto and Valladares; Lopez, D'Souza and Dukes, D'Silva, Berryman, Esperante, Dowlings and Christie.

Referees—Messrs. Thornback and D'Souza.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. WIN.

By the run of the play the Young Men were rather lucky to come off winners and they have to thank Sampson their energetic back and P. D'Avoine their speedy forward for their success. The Telegraphs started the match at a fast pace and there was not a doubt as to which was the better team. Luck seemed to be against the Telegraphists for Sequeira hit the post when a goal seemed inevitable. A sudden break away on the part of the Y. M. saw Gilder put in a soft shot and D'Avoine rushed up and pushed the ball over the line. Midfield play continued up to half time.

The Telegraphs had things all their own way in the second half keeping their opponents penned up in their area. Weak finishing lost then several opportunities and D'Souza missed an open goal twice. Just before full time Sequeira got through but Sequeira was unfortunate in hitting the post, the ball being cleared by Sampson. Unexpected events marked the play during the extra time played for the Young Men's forward line combined prettily and D'Avoine found the net from a pass from Gilder. Shortly after D'Avoine ran through, finishing his effort with a clean pass to Conway who made no mistake. The Telegraphs broke up after this and no further score was registered.

Byculla Y. M. C. A.—P. Ambosta; R. D'Avoine and Sampson; Marquis, M. Josephs and Shaw; V. Furtado, B. Gilder, P. D'Avoine, Conway and B. Ambosta.

Government Telegraph—Windsor; Walker and Peel; Woods, Dudley and Murray; Page, Sequeira, Kishander, D'Cunha and M. D'Souza.

Referees—Messrs. Maloney and Reade.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 Bombay United v Islam Gymkhana (Replay).

5-30—Mahar Young Men v G. I. P. 'B'

GWALIOR RACES,

(Associated Press.)

GWALIOR, March 19.

Details—

THE UJJAIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr T M Goculdas' EQUITY 8-5 Townsend 1
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's GHATASS 8-4 S Black 2
Major H Whitton's DESERT ROSE 7-7 C Hoyt 3
Mr Eve's ST. ANDREWS EVE 8-5 Bowley 4

Ghattas who came second was disqualified for carrying wrong weight and second place was consequently given to Desert Rose.

Betting—Twos against St. Andrews Eve; threes Equity; fours Sharifi-ul-Mulk; sixes Nicholas and Ghattas; eights and tens the others.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs 14-0 and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr T M Goculdass' LUTCHMAN 8-8 Townsend 1
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and S Merwanji's BULFIKAR 8-12 S Black 2
Mr Eve's ROAS 8-10 Bowley 3
Mr R R S's ZULU 9-1 F Huxley 4

Betting—Evens against Zulu; threes against Roas; Lutchman and Bijli; fours Lightning, Zulfikar and Alcis; fives Egypt; sixes the others.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Countrybred horses.

Mr A Hoyt's POLYCLES 8-9 C Hoyt 1
Nawabzada Saiyid-uz-Zafar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE 7-4 Purtoosingh 2
Mr G M Reveley's MANNERS 8-3 H E Edwards 2
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's KAMLA 7-4 S Black 4

Betting—6 to 4 against Manners, twos against Steel Blue; fours Esme, Polycles and Kamla; fives Bhopal Hope, Discarded; sixes Melwood; tens the others.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 9-11 Bowley 1
Capt W M Newill's CHINESE WHITE 7-7 H Edwards 2
Mr T Harrison and Lieut-Colonel Zorawarsing's ASPASIA 8-13 E J Morris 3
Mr T M Goculdas' OJIRA 9-5 Townsend ... 4

Betting—6 to 4 against Ojira, twos against Crushed Glass; threes Aspasia; fives Kundance Chinese White; sixes the others.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Rs. 2,000 presented by Western India Turf Club to Winner with Rs. 700 to second and Rs. 300 to third from the race fund. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Captain S B Farrar's PINSK 7-10 H Edwards 1
Mr R R S's FUN OF THE FAYRE 9-10 E J Morris 2
H H the Maharaja of Navanagar's MARBY 9-9 Townsend 3
Raja Sripal Singh's UZUME 6-0 Purtoosingh 4

Betting—2 to 1 on Marby; 6 to 4 against Fun of the Fayre; fours Pinsk; sevens Uzume.

THE JAI BLAS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division that as such have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1924 and all Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr S Dhunjibhoy's NADIRSHAW 7-10 S Black 1
Mr T M Goculdas' MAMNOON 9-0 Townsend 2
Mr R R S's KADIR HAJAH 9-1 A T Har-

DON'T FAIL TO READ IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CHRONICLE THE SECOND CHAPTER DEALING WITH THE DARK DAYS OF THE POONA PLAGUE OPERATION IN THE THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY "THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS" (Story of the murder of Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897) BY GEORGE NUNDY, MA., LL.D.

rison .....
Mr T Harrison's SHARIFF-UL-MULK 7-0 Washwood .....

Betting—Evens against Mamnoon; threes against Nadirshaw; fives Kadir Hajaz; Grey Rosette; sixes Mighty; All Clear; and Sharifi-ul-Mulk; sevens Battle Eve; tens the others.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

MIKE ELIA'S NOTABLE DISPLAY.

Mike Elias, the well-known champion, has proved his abilities to the sporting Bombay Club members as also the different Hotel members by entertaining them with his marvellously skillful billiards, and his big breaks which he copiled at each match. The champion conceded each one of his opponents 500 in a game of 1000 up. The champion lost 3 out of 13 matches by a narrow margin of a few points.

His chief breaks were as follows:—160, 101, 104, 107, 111, 117, 129, 138, 133, 139, 149, 149, 152, 165, 169, and his last best break was 185, made at the Alexandra Club against Mr. Sakali, who received 500 points in a game of 1000 up and only scored 290 points. Elias' 20 visits to the table gave an average of 50. Elias' won by 210 points and made an unfinished break of 183.

He is engaged to play at Green's Hotel and Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday, the 21st. The play will conclude with trick and fancy strokes.

Mike Elias hopes to beat his 185 break in his attempt. In his last match at Alexandra Club against Mr. Sukali on Sunday the 4th inst. Elias' visits to the table were taken as follows:—27, 13, 35, 12, 40, 64, 59, 58, 102, 22, 15, 165, 18, 85, 9, 23, 49, 25, 25, and the best unfinished break was of 185. Thus he made up the total score of 1,033. The match lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 18.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Cardiff 0, Spurs 2.

Everton 1, Notts County 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers 3, Queens Park Rangers 0.

Gilligham 0, Swansea 0.

(Northern Section):—Lincoln 2, Nelson 1, Durham 0, Tranmere 3.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen 0, Ayr 1.—R. H. CUP FINAL.

In Rugby Hospital's Cup Final, Guy's Hospital beat London Hospital by 7 points to 0.—Reuter.

D. C. M.'S SPORTS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Sports and the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Depressed Classes Mission Society's Parel Schools were held on the 10th instant at the Fountain Hall, Bhoiwada Road, Parel. Prizes were distributed by Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

After the programme was gone through, which included amongst other items, the spoon race for small girls, the Hopping race for kids, the Ball and Bucket race, the Kolsong and Maze March for boys, a year's report of the Society's work in Bombay was read. Speeches were delivered encouraging the Society's efforts in the direction of the uphill task which it has undertaken and recommending it to public support. The president after distributing the prizes to the winners of the various races expressed his satisfaction at the Society's work and congratulated it especially on Industrial school and workshop on the excellent work it had done and is doing in the way of training and equiping the boys to enable them to earn their livelihood and gave a donation of Rs. 50 for sports prizes.

At the High Court on Wednesday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rankin dismissed the appeal preferred by Alexander Mackenzie claiming damages of Rs. 16,08,335 for wrongful dismissal by the Himalayan Assurance Company. The suit was first heard by Mr. Justice Pearson who held that taking all the circumstances of the case, the company had been justified in dismissing the plaintiff.

The International Spiritualist Congress will be held from September 6th to 13th at Paris.

A bill known as the Madras Borstal Bill together with statement of objects, reasons and notes has been published. The Bill mainly follows English statute, Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908.

Probationers for the India Forest Service will be recruited in India in 1925 from among Indians and statutory natives of India. Candidates who should not be less than 19 years of age or more than 23 on 30th June 1925, must possess an honours or a first class degree in science or an M. Sc degree of any class of a university incorporated by law in India or the qualifications required of candidates applying for the appointment in England.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

Dr. S. N. KATRAK

L. D. S., D. D. S.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925.

A FALSE POSITION.

The Independents in the Assembly are no better than a panel of the Council of State, and it is because of their puerile craze for soundness and statesmanship that the Finance Bill has been allowed to be passed "with loud applause." In the unseemly recriminations between the Swarajists and the Independents, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal exerted all their ingenuity to justify the zig-zag procedure of the Independents who would one day attempt to disestablish the function of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the next day authorise them to raise the funds necessary for their existence. For their staunch consistency, the Swarajists deserve praise, and Sir Alexander Muddiman gave them the credit of holding a simple, if implacable, principle; as regards the recreancy of the Independents, he could congratulate them on their discovery of last year's mistake, as though last year Mr. Jinnah held any novel principle except that he would decline to sanction expenditure without the authority to control it. To go through the entire text of the speeches delivered by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Pal, the two spokesmen of the Independents, would involve much vexation of spirit. "I have come here to make use of the Act" says Mr. Jinnah, while Mr. Pal is there to expose the deep-seated draw-backs of the Swarajist case in that they have not yet organised the non-payment of taxes. We may leave Mr. Pal alone since he has pointed out only the external imperfections of the Swarajist programme; he possibly is pressing the Swarajists to complete the campaign of popular resistance with stale reproach. Mr. Jinnah is, however, working the Reform Act with conscientious statesmanship. The Swarajists are working the Act so as to get over the whole wretched thing, while the Independents are using the Act without displaying even the opportunist wisdom of the Moderates. In voting upon the Executive Council Estimates the Independents were not in any dread of making Government impossible, but when the plan proceeds they relent in the full consciousness of mighty statesmanship. The inconsistency they may discover to be another mistake in the third year.

The word obstruction seems to be depressing Mr. Jinnah's buoyant spirits. Opposition he would have, but obstruction, never. We would ask him if he is not over-straining commonsense in seeing so wide a difference between opposition and obstruction. If the rejection of the Executive Council's grant is not obstruction, how is the repudiation of the Finance Bill any more an obstruction? The Independents probably believe in a judicious and seductive combination of opposition and—statesmanship. They are against the excessive use of rejection, as otherwise there would be a blunting of the weapon, but if ever a political weapon is sharp, it is the sharper with use, if it is initially blunt, why is Mr. Jinnah distressed over the fear that its frequent use might make the bureaucrat insensitive? Believing in small profits and quick returns, he is plying the Government with alternate doses of opposition and co-operation. We could understand the ultra-Moderate position wherein the country nibbles advantages through loyal co-operation, but the middle position of the Independents who one day pretend to over-turn the bureaucratic citadel and the next day defend it by conceding supplies, is beyond the capacity of the country; and though it is all really convenient to Government, the Home Member has said that he could comprehend the Swarajist policy of obstruction, implying no doubt that the merit of the Independents is their capacity for penitent defection. Mr. Jinnah is scared because he forgets that consistent opposition amounts to regular obstruction. To challenge the title of the Government on one occasion and on another to back them with sagacious deeds of helpfulness, is to project a picture of arrested commonsense. The Independents have no doubt responded to the concern of Sir Alexander Muddiman to carry on the King's Government, while the Swarajists opposed it because it is an unkingly parody of good Government for whose support the Home Member solicited funds.

We very much wish that the Independents had without any show of sophisticated responsibility, stood by the principle of Grievances before Supply, but it is impossible because of the faculty of the Independents to reflect and confess their "mistakes." The Home Member complimented them the habit, though he had no errors to confess on behalf of Government. What, however, irritates the public are the incidents of stormy companionship between Swarajists and Independents. The debate on the Budget has been signalised by bitter wrangles. Pandit Malaviya's interpolation on the touching subject of Kohat, we may ignore, and the only service Mr. Jinnah has done in the chapter is the skilful manner in which he diverted that controversy from off the budget-discussion. For the rest it has been a wretched tale of cross-fire recrimination and tedious interruption. We wonder if the great protagonists who attempted mutual scoring, to the delight of the Government, realise how the public have been affected by the display. A certain amount of bitterness was inevitable because of the growing predeliction of the Independents for constructive responsibility and destructive volubility, Mr. Jinnah carrying the palm for the first and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal for the second; but the Assembly was made too much into an arena for party-recrimination. The idea of digging out remarks from the deposits of 1919 when Indians of all parties, Mr. Patel included, gave their opinion before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, was hopelessly out of place. The stress of cross-examination and the relative novelty of the Montagu-scheme brought out many opinions of fencing caution and of genuine optimism. It would be as absurd as to exploit them as for the bureaucrat to make capital out of Mahatma Gandhiji's advice on the Reforms at the Amritsar Congress. Time has attested the futility of the Reforms and the ability of the Civil Service to protect illicit power. On its retrospective side, party-indictment in the Assembly ought to have been a little restrained. The Independents jibbed at the exhaustive use of censure votes on the profession that one or two stern protests would support their "case." Quite a lawyer-like notion. The issue was ample material for exposure and scathing reminiscences were unnecessary. On the strict issue, the Independents have not come out well. Their failure is the more patent because of the desperate pretence of Mr. Jinnah against Pandit Motilal who said that the mandate of the last election was for the destruction of the sorry, dilatory farce of Reforms as emasculated by vested interests. "I deny that, I say that Pandit Motilal and his party are not in the majority here" exclaims Mr. Jinnah. We hope that in his party calculations he has not added the official bloc to the small busload of Independents. If he has not, he will see that in the balance of elected members, Swarajists are in the majority, and if he asks worthies like Mr. B. C. Pal and Sir Harisingh Gour how they got in, they will tell him how they owe their success to the indulgent, and as it now seems mistaken, goodwill of Swarajists. The Independents in the Assembly have been a disappointment and an exasperation. It may be true that Swarajists have by exaggerated attention to Councils, weakened the mass-movement outside, but they are adhering to their election-ticket. We would, earnestly ask Mr. Jinnah to re-consider the dangers of a purposeless roll down-hill. We always looked to him for good generalship: and it is disappointing to see him in the toils of Mr. B. C. Pal's negative, decrepit philosophy. In this session Mr. Jinnah has not been even a useful battle-cry commander.

MASQUERADE.

The proposals for a central institute at Delhi, now generally recognised as the Prix de Delhi, where selected students from the different provinces of the country could, under the guidance of their own masters, prosecute their post-graduate studies, have evoked strange impulses and procedure. The replies to Mr. Joshi's enquiries during the present session of the Assembly disclose a widening area of nooks and corners which require light for the adequate appreciation of their suspicious contents. The replies have shown that the Government of India cannot any longer maintain the masquerade. They do not show indifference to the proposals as such; they indicate the extent of the indifference to the opinion and sentiment of the people of this country, an indifference that is no shade better than contempt. It is the people not the Government who have been duped. The Government have, the replies leave no doubt, deliberately set the arrogant fancies of an ambitious individual ignorant of the artistic conditions of this country against the highest aspirations of the nation. The genius of this individual consists in the ability to foster the belief that the people of this country have discovered in him a phenomenon so rare that they can find for him unlimited sums for any schemes that he chooses to fancy. Even that will be, probably, an unnecessary concession. Why should he exercise his imagination further when the Government themselves are already and willing to take his word as law? We shall show how the conspiracy has been growing and gathering strength.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, "in the ordinary course of business" in connection with the New Capital submitted a "memorandum on a studio" followed by a scheme placed before the Capital Committee on 30th March 1922. The date is important. Equally important is the fact that the scheme was the result of the memorandum by Sir Edwin. It must be remembered that the Committee were on that date offered not the report, as some believe, on the scheme, but only the scheme itself. Months before that date suggestions for the mural decorations, for the encouragement of Indian art were made from this part of the country. The Government knew them at least a year before the scheme was prepared by Sir Edwin. Continuous appeals for such encouragement were followed over a year ago by a resolution in the Council of State by Mr. Pheroze Sethna. Mr. Sethna left at the time no scope for misunderstanding. His speech was rightly distinguished as a determined insistence on the just claims of the artists. When his resolution compelled an official explanation, he was told that the appeals were premature and that the sympathetic Government were at the time busy exploring the "requisite type" of artists. Public meetings at Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad expressed the indignation and resentment such contemptuous treatment of popular demands had evoked. But Government refused to take notice. The demands grew increasingly insistent. The Conference on Indian Art at Wembley, held under the auspices of the India Society last June, called attention once again to the demands in stronger and more explicit terms. The Government still remained deaf and dumb. Those who knew the importance of the proposals had, however, no intention whatever to relax their efforts. Mr. H. Jaffer moved a resolution in the Council of State during this session urging the adoption of the same proposals. Mr. Ley, the official apologist, varied, no doubt, some of the items in the old performance but not his old attitude. He played, unto the last, the part of the well-intentioned wise to perfection. The proposals were not, this time, premature. There was no reference to the investigations about the "requisite type." He was only not sure that it was "neccessarily wise or in the best interests of Indian art" that post-graduate studies in a subject of this kind should be centralised or officialised. Could official solicitude for Indian art, for the liberty and rights of the people be better expressed? It is possible to appreciate the objective treatment of academic luxuries. But the members who listened to the abstract theories must have found Mr. Ley a little confused when the very next moment he dropped the mask and announced that the Government had "in point of fact" a scheme before them. "I can", he said, "now take this Council into the confidence of the Government". What could be the meaning of the grotesque drollery! From 1921 not a clue was vouchsafed, not one word was uttered to suggest that the Government were in possession of a marvel. The scheme by the architect was treasured as a secret for at least three years. Even now no one except its authors and the official apologists knows anything about the scheme beyond its existence somewhere under lock and key. Why? Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. Baker and Sir Hugh Keeling have been mentioned as the authors of the scheme. But on close scrutiny of the replies to Mr. Joshi it is evident that the shadows can be easily detected from the substance. Mr. Baker appended something, of course, to the memorandum by the great architect. Mr Baker is not, however, willing to admit that the scheme embodies his view of what is of immediate and essential importance. Sir Hugh remains, therefore, as a residue. His contribution does not go beyond a safe conjecture.

The situation emerges crystal clear. The miracle that was for years kept as a secret too good for the people of this country was the inspiration of the builder of country houses in England. Was it also too good to be entrusted to the provincial Governments? We have already spent crores as a tribute not only to Sir Edwin's sorry structures at New Delhi but to our credulity and ignorance. Are we to continue the ruinous pastime? Do we intend to sign away our artistic future to those who have got nothing to do with Indian art, who have cared to understand nothing about the artistic conditions here? It is only fair to expect that the Committee entrusted with the examination of the scheme will realise that they cannot accept the insulting offer of the proposals to which Sir Edwin has attached his name. We are not prepared to accept his credentials or qualifications as an authority on Indian art. The Committee must tear down the masquerade. We shall certainly insist, as a matter of right, on the publication of his scheme. But it is the proposals suggested by the Prix de Delhi that must receive the support of the Government. For, they have the support of the people. The Government of Bombay cannot have any option in the matter. There should be no possibility for compromise. They must support the popular proposals, not the secret manipulations of irresponsible autocrats.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt.

The latest official results of the Egyptian elections show that 102 Zaghloulists and 109 members of other parties have been returned to Parliament. Zaghloul Pasha in a recent interview, however, claimed that at least 115 members of the Wafd had been elected and that if they adhered to the ticket on which they had been elected he would have a clear majority in Parliament. The Nationalist organ "Al Lewa" again, announced the other day that six Nationalist members had decided to act independently and would, if necessary, support Zaghloul. Ziwar Pasha has reconstituted his Cabinet and has included in it two ex-Zaghloulists, but the re-shuffle is not likely to make his Government's position in Parliament secure against the compact opposition of the Zaghloulists and their supporters who may soon find themselves in a majority. It is the anticipation of this eventuality that has already caused nervousness in Government circles and threats have been held out to Zaghloul, the latest of which is that "the King may legally dissolve the Parliament thrice" and that "Government" were prepared to recommend such a course if their opponents pursued their present tactics of fomenting disorders." The threats are as futile as they are indicative of the weakness of Government's position and Zaghloul can well afford to ignore them, confident as he is of the support of the people which is proved by the results of the election. His object is clear. It is, as he declared the other day, to respect the constitution and to serve the true interests of the country.

Anglo-Indian Decency.

We publish elsewhere the full text of a letter which Mr. K. F. Nariman had sent to the "Times of India" and which the editor had thoughtfully mutilated before insertion. The "Times of India" published a vicious attack on Mr. Nariman, the real provocation being, we imagine, the challenge he had been giving to Government regarding the conduct of certain holy individuals in the Development Department. The challenge being awkward, our contemporary deplored points of procedure permitting such charges of swindle, though they were easy to substantiate before a non-official tribunal. In the fret of prestige, it was waiting for a chance to go for the offender, Mr. Nariman. Then with a glorious disregard for relevancy it confused the bearing of one motion with the contents of another and abused Mr. Nariman as an 'orrid viper. All the innate vulgarity of Anglo-Indian venom was squirted against Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman had moved a reduction of the Police-grant in order to equalise the salaries of officers, brown and white. The European sergeant gets a higher pay as against the Indian inspector. Mr. Nariman, like other Indians, thought it unjust; that is the head and front of his offending. The "Times of India", of course, represents the school that looks upon the European officer as the King-Emperor's Representative, the Man-on-the-Spot and all the rest of the avaricious humbug of discrimination. Mr. Nariman, being less capable of thinking imperially, found occasion to speak against it. The "Times" in the fullness of its irritation fell into a fit of calumnious fury, in which fact and relevancy were thrown to the winds. Mr. Nariman's language is strong, but the provocation belongs to his traducer, and it is significant that instead of apologising, the "Times" has modified his communication. The "Times" at least is thus guiltless of having nursed a viper; the blame belongs to the Police and the C. I. D. who have been duly instigated against Mr. Nariman. Reflection at Bombay must be on the track of Mr. Pott of Eatanswill: "The press is a mighty engine, Sir."

A Courageous Step.

The C. P. Legislative Council has taken the extraordinary step of passing a resolution condemning the administration of Mr. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur, and demanding that he should no longer be kept in charge of the executive administration of a district. The indictment which one non-official member after another framed against the administration of the Deputy Commissioner, and to which the official spokesmen could give no effective reply, showed that the action taken by the Council, extraordinary as it was, was fully justified. Disciplinary action against individual officers in self-governing countries is usually taken by the Executive Government who are responsive as well as responsible to public opinion, though, in exceptional circumstances, the Legislature as the watch-dog of public interests, does not fail to censure the action of offending officials. In India, where despite the "Reforms" the District Officer exercises wide powers and where his superiors, swayed by a false notion of prestige consider it their religious duty to defend him against the people, whether he has acted right or wrong, the need for vigilance on the part of the Legislature is all the greater. The C. P. Legislative Council therefore, deserves to be congratulated on the courageous step that it has taken.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

VII*

In my previous article I have referred my readers to Prof. Jevon's book called "The Future of Exchange". When that book was published our rupee was at 15 to 15½d. Sterling which at the cross rate of the day came to less than 14d. gold. Hence Prof. Jevons says he did not any longer advocate attempts to realise the 2sh. rate, and that it seemed to him that immediate stabilization at 16d. should be the policy adopted, because the 2 sh. rate could only be realised by bringing about a fall of prices by 50 to 60 per cent. and goes on to say (page 202)—"Such a tremendous fall of prices, while welcome enough to those on receipt of fixed incomes, would spell ruin and hardship for millions of cultivators, would keep Indian industries in a state of depression for several years, and would place an undue burden on all debtors including the State itself, and disorganise the public finances."

Raising the Exchange.

Prof. Jevons, therefore, advised the abandonment of the 2sh. rate, and suggested 16d. gold as the rate to be aimed at, as that would mean a less serious deflation of prices. According to him "the only question was as to the practicability of carrying out the requisite deflation without precipitating *something like a commercial crisis*" (page 207). Then follow some remarks which I would ask everyone interested in the trade, industry or agriculture of India to read, mark and inwardly digest. The worthy professor says "Bankers and financiers, and most business men, dislike the process of deflation, *because it involves an abnormal tightening of the money market, the forced realisation of stocks of goods, and a fall of commodity prices.* Loans become more difficult to obtain or renew, and at the same time the security of existing commercial loans or paper depreciates. Bankers naturally have a very anxious time; and if they do not work in co-operation, and with the *support* of a central institution like the Imperial Bank or if need be of Government, a *commercial crisis is possible.* In any case, *there are bound to be some suspensions of commercial firms.* This has always happened in England and America when deflation has set in after a boom. It is, in fact, a necessary pre-requisite to the restoration of a healthy condition of markets and trade."

"The whole question is one of degree. *It would be disastrous to create a first class commercial crisis by any well-meant attempt to support exchange.* But, if the banks have timely warning, and the spirit of consultation and co-operation between all parties prevails, the difficult but necessary period of financial reconstruction can be safely passed through."

"I repeat that the whole question is one of degree. Sir Malcolm Hailey appears to be seized with undue alarm at the possible results of deflation and to underestimate its positive advantages."

"If ever there was a time when deflation was needed, it is now; and I see no reason to believe that it will become any easier as time flows on. The longer it is postponed the longer will the revival of trade and confidence be deferred. In every country, times arise when the money market and business system need purging to restore a normal and healthy circulation of goods and money. That purging is provided by deflation, and the consequent contraction of credit and fall of prices. Uncomfortable Yes! But no good doctor spares his medicine to save his patient some discomfort".

. . . . . "The amount of deflation necessary to stabilize exchange at 1s. 4d. ought not to cause a fall of prices in India by more than 16 or 17 per cent. in twelve months. Neither will the necessary deflation cause a commercial crisis, *if carried out gradually* and after due warning to the banks and the commercial public, *the pressure being applied in the smaller financial centres as well as Calcutta and Bombay* pp. 210 to 213.)

The Method.

This is what India has to expect and to be prepared for as a direct consequence of Government's efforts to raise the rate of Exchange. We shall now see what methods he advocates.

After explaining how any rate—even that of 2sh. can be established by adequate deflation or contraction of Currency, Prof. Jevons tells us that there are three methods of contracting currency (page 190).

1. Sale of Reverse Bills and cancellation of Currency Notes for an amount equivalent to the price paid for these bills.
2. Realization of the metallic portion of the Reserves (and of course cancellation of the Notes that come in as the price of such realisation).

This means sale of gold and also melting down of the silver coins and sale of the same, as he explains on page 191.

3. Sale of the securities of the Government of India in reserve (the object being

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 10th, 3th, 16th, 18th and 19th instant.

SEVERE TORNADO IN U. S.

1000 DEAD AND 2700 INJURED.

WHOLE TOWN WIPED OUT.

JACKSONVILLE, March 19.

Enormous death-roll has followed a severe tornado which is sweeping over South Illinois. Communications have been shattered. Reports indicate that 300 persons have been killed in West Frankfort and 150 in Murphy's Borough. The whole town of Paris has been wiped out.—Reuter.

(Paris is a city in the agricultural region of Edgar Country, Illinois, U.S.A. Its population is about 8,000.)

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, March 19.

The casualties on account of the tornado are now estimated at nearly 1,000 dead and 2,700 injured. The tornado after wiping out Annapolis tore across the Mississippi into Illinois. It then apparently lifted, with devastating force and, spreading until it descended 50 miles west of the river, stduck Mirphysboro and Deoto laying them waste in the twinkling of an eye and rushed along the earth to Carmi in Illinois and then jumped to Princeton. From that place it apparently died out. The tornado was so powerful at Parrish that bodies were carried over a mile while in some places they were completely razed or burnt down. A number of school children were killed through the collapse of school houses. Pitiable scenes occurred in the stricken towns. At present it is impossible to gauge the extent of the damage owing to the disruption of telegraph and telephone services. Troops have been sent to many points. The Red Cross Society is despatching food trains.—Reuter.

EX-ENEMY ALIENS' DISABILITIES.

SECOND READING OF REMOVAL BILL PASSED.

LONDON, March 18.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed the second reading, without division, of the ex-Enemy Aliens Disabilities Removal Bill which is designed to give effect to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty mentioned in a cable of 4th December.—Reuter.

The cable referred to above, dated London 4-12-24 is reproduced below:—

"The text of the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty has been published. It will remain in force for five years. It replaces with modifications the treaty passed in 1898. It secures for British subjects and companies 'National' treatment in Germany in respect of taxation and shipping, except possibly in coasting trade. As the basis of the treaty is the most favoured nation treatment legislation must be passed in Britain to remove the war time disability of the German citizens and companies in respect of their engaging in non-ferrous metal industries and in banking of the United Kingdom and employment of German seamen on British ships. A great mass of prohibitions on importation of goods into Germany which has impeded British trade with it will be swept away. The most favoured nation clauses will be interpreted in most liberal terms. Both parties agree to abstain from using respective tariffs as means of discrimination. Both adopt the provisions of international conventions on trade and shipping concluded under the auspices of the League or Nations, notably, at Barcelona and Geneva. The treaty applies only to the United Kingdom, but the right to adhere to the treaty is accorded to the Dominions, India, Colonies, Protectorates and the British Mandated Territories, whose goods shall enjoy the most favoured nation treatment in Germany. But the German Government is empowered to withdraw this privilege in respect of any part of the Empire from 1st September 1926.

S. S. "MALOJA" RUNS AGROUND.

AT MOUTH OF ADELAIDE HARBOUR.

ADELAIDE, March 18.

The Homeward bound steamer "Maloja" ran aground at the mouth of the harbour, and has not yet been floated.—Reuter.

STEAMER REFLOATED.

ADELAIDE, March 19.

The "Maloja" was refloated with the assistance of hulks after about 75 tons of cargo was discharged into lighters.—Reuter.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX WORKS GUTTED.

LONDON, Mar 19.

All fire-engines in the metropolis were summoned at nine, last evening when a fire broke out at the famous wax works of Madame Tussaud's in Marylebone, but aided by wax the fire raged like furnace defying the efforts of firemen who concentrated their attention on preventing the spread of the conflagration. Tussaud's was practically gutted.—Reuter.

DESIGNATIONS OF LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, March 18.

It is understood it has been decided that the correct designation of Lord Lytton will be Viceroy and Acting Governor-General while Lord Reading during his leave will be Governor-General only, thus obviating the difficult question of precedence arising here. The term "Viceroy" has not been used in any Parliamentary enactment, and was only applied in the Royal Proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TOKIO.

3000 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

20,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

TOKIO, March 18.

A conflagration is sweeping over the northern part of Tokio. It has already destroyed over a 1,000 homes, and is still spreading. Troops are tearing down houses with a view to preventing further extension of flames. Thousands of inhabitants, laden with household effects, are streaming from the fire zone to the safety ward. A gale is fanning the flames which the firemen are unable to check owing to the recent drought which has exhausted the reservoirs.—Reuter.

BROUGH UNDER CONTROL.

A message despatched later says:

The fire has been brought under control. 3,000 buildings have been destroyed and 20,000 people are homeless.—Reuter.

DENNISTOUN CASE.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

LONDON, March 18.

On resumption of the Dennistoun Case, defendant giving evidence said that he had never made any promise as regards money, but he had said that he would help plaintiff when he could, and he did. Apart from his pension of £240 and £8,000 from his father he had no money beyond what Lady Carnarvon gave him. No claim was made on him before he married Lady Carnarvon.

Cross-examined, defendant admitted that he had charged plaintiff with immorality with seven men, and he had said that he did not propose to repay her bills which she paid for him in 1919 and 1920 including tailors' bill and subscription for White's Club. It was on discovery that plaintiff had kept his letters that induced him to attack her in every way. He agreed that every appointment he had received from Jamaica onwards was due to Sir John Cowans. He denied that he knew beforehand that his wife was going to commit adultery with Sir John Cowans. He could not stop her. "What could I have done in the circumstances."

Sir Hume Williams, cross-examining, warmly retorted: "You could have told your wife that if she ever went near him again you would divorce her. You could have then gone to London, assaulted Sir John Cowans and 'to hell with your career.'"

The Judge remarked that counsel had exceeded the bounds of forensic necessity.

Defendant replied he was not going to let everybody know that she was living in adultery.

The case has been adjourned.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

PLEA FOR FACILITATING RESTRICTION

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Raglan asked Government whether it proposed to facilitate restriction on the Hedjaz Railway. He said the question was very important to Mohammedans going there on pilgrimage. The situation in the Hedjaz was at present uncertain, but whichever side won it would never run the railway efficiently without assistance which would be welcomed if tactfully ordered. He ventured to suggest that Government's assistance should take the form of materials and competent Muslim engineers. He declared that if thereby it was possible to put the Railway into working order the British Government might, with a very small cost, perform the act and earn the gratitude of all pious Muslims.

Lord Onslow replied he could only deal with those sections of the Railway within the territory for which Government was responsible under the Mandate. The control of the Amman-Maan section remained at present in the hands of the Hedjaz Government to which it was assigned by the late chief British representative at Transjordan on his own initiative. His action had not been confirmed by Government, but he did not yet find it possible to extend the control of Palestine Railways further south than Amman. Government was considering the matter very carefully and would be glad at a later date to afford whatever further information was available.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONSUL AT BASRAH.

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Samuel on behalf of the Secretary of State for Colonies said that the appointment of a British Consul at Basrah was at present being discussed and it was hoped decision would be reached in a very short time.

PRUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

DR. MARX DECLINES.

BERLIN, Mar. 19.

Dr. Marx has declined the Prusian Premiership owing to failure of his efforts to form a Cabinet commanding absolute majority in the Prussian Diet. It is now proposed to form a so-called business cabinet.—Reuter.

REPRESSIVE LAWS TO GO.

MR. PATEL'S REPEALING BILL PASSED.

PUNJAB MURDEROUS ACT REMAINS.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

By 71 votes to 40 the Assembly on Thursday after a whole day's discussion passed Mr. Patel's bill recommending repeal of various repressive laws including the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Regulations, the State Prisoners Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. The House unanimously omitted the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act from the original provisions of the Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 19.

Yesterday Government was described by Mr. Goswami as devilish. To-day it was called immoral and barbarous by Mr. Abhyankar. Sir Alexander Muddiman did not challenge. He only smiled. The accuracy of Mr. Abhyankar's description later amplified by Mr. Ranga Iyer in the course of a striking speech was found in the attitude of the Government through the day resulting in the carrying of Mr. Patel's Bill to repeal all the special enactments by 71 votes against 40. Incidentally it is pleasing to inform your readers that the Independents stood as one man against Government and joined hands with the Swarajists after having thrown the brother nationalist overboard yesterday on more vital issue. They in a way made amends to-day and supported the motion of even the "revolutionary Mr. Patel." Thank you for small mercies, said Mr. Patel in his speech, but the "Real culprit" was found to be a still greater culprit to-day for Sir Alexander Muddiman informed the anxious Assembly that his Majesty-in-Council has been pleased to give assent to the Bengal Criminal Law Ordinance Act. The Swarajists were also pleased to see that His Majesty was pleased and without hesitation plunged into the discussion on Mr. Patel's simple measure of repealing all the special enactments which Mr. Abhyankar rightly called were short cuts to administrative peace but Sir Alexander Muddiman told the House that the Bill to supplement the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance will be brought up on Monday and taken into consideration. The Swarajists did not look so much ahead over a repressive Bill to be enacted, but allowed Mr. Amar Nath Dutt to start the ball rolling against the repressive bills already in existence. In a pithy sentence Mr. Amarnath, conscious more of his voting skill than debating skill, expressed himself in favour of Mr. Patel's specific against governmental madness which gave birth to revolutionary madness. That formidable Swarajist Mr. Abhyankar in strident tones warned Government against feeding the revolutionaries by pursuing a policy which even the Moderates like Sir P. C. Mitter could not countenance. Mr. Rangachariar, however, tried to help the Government and pull them out of the muddle they had got themselves in. This reasonableness took the form of restricting the Bengal Regulation so far as internal commotion was concerned to the Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of the Punjab and authorising High Courts to call for papers incriminating detenue and releasing him if there was no case against detention before Mr. Patel's attempt to deprive the Statute Book of its valuable contents. This considerateness of Mr Rangachariar who found something good and precious in them was a brightening prospect for Sir Alexander Muddiman. He, therefore, proceeded to give Government support to a portion of his amendment, but the truth was out when Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked whether Government would accept the Bill if the amendments were carried. "No" replied Sir Alexander Muddiman. The drowsy Independents woke up when their Deputy Leader extracted the confession and Mr. Rangachariar asked unto himself "Why then should I move all these amendments" The atmosphere completely changed. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Shunmukam Chetty had earlier opposed some of Mr. Rangachariar's amendments and their opposition was reinforced by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar from the Swarajist camp who effectively proved that Government were fully armed to deal with undesirables without these lawless laws. Despite all these pleadings of his own friends Mr. Rangachariar pressed his amendments to support which he was the solitary Independent member in the Government lobby. Mr. Patel generously acknowledged the help which Mr. Rangachariar offered him when he moved that the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act be not repealed in view of situation in the frontier This enabled Government to save that Act from being removed. As for the repeal of others Government stoutly resisted. He said how could people trust a Government which arrested Mr. Subash Chandra that most useful officer of the Calcutta Corporation against whom there could possibly be no evidence of anarchy. If Government said there was evidence let them bring it out. So long as they did not the only inference was that it was diplomatically (though not deliberately) lying. Sir Henry Stanyon turned to his Kumaon friend who burning with rage asked "Why did you arrest the two Swarajist members of the Bengal Legislative Council; they would not have taken the oath of allegiance if they were revolutionaries. For remember that a revolutionary regards his oath and pledge more sacred than any thing else" This argument knocked the bottom out of any Government case and Sir Alexandra Muddiman's attempt to show that Government are not aiming the Ordinance at the Swarajists, but only at the anarchists was a miserable failure. Mr. Patel's Bill repealing all the special enactments except the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act was, therefore, carried amidst loud applause, but Government knew their strength in "Another place", the Council of State. The Assembly has the satisfaction of having done its duty to the country. There is another Bill ahead which is coming on Monday.

DETAILED REPORT.

DELHI, March 19.

As soon as the Assembly met this morning Sir Alexander Muddiman made a statement in connection with the course of business. He said: "With your permission, Sir, the next meeting of this House will be held on Saturday, 21st instant, on which date business left over from yesterday's list will be brought up, and it is also possible that we shall ask permission to make a motion in connection with the Finance Bill should it pass in the Council of State. Information was received yesterday that His Majesty in Council has given his assent to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925, and we shall ask leave to introduce a small measure designed to supplement that Act on Monday 23rd. If leave is granted I shall move that it be taken into consideration."

Copies of the Bill will be distributed to members this evening. I am not in a position to say at present whether there will be meetings of this Chamber on Tuesday or Wednesday of the next week. The Hon. Members will recollect that I said in respect of the Age of Consent Bill that if not disposed of to-day I would try to find time on a Government day for it In the event of the Bill not being disposed of to-day I will put it down for the next Government day."

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar pressed the Home Member to allot another day for non-official Bills. The Home Member regretted he could not do so

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

To-day's business related to non-official Bills. Mr. V. J. Patel moved that his Bill repealing the special enactments (Repressive Laws) be taken into consideration. Mr. Amarnath strongly supported him. Mr. Abhyankar said that no man would like anarchy, not even the anarchise, but repression would not kill it. The Government had governed for over a century without the support of public opinion. It was the C.I.D. of the Government which made anarchists. It was only the other day when the speaker was travelling to Patna a ticket checker took down the number of his ticket and when questioned admitted that he took the number because the police wanted it.

The Home Member:—I may inform the Hon. Member that the number of my ticket has also been taken on several occasions. (Laughter).

Mr. Abhyankar:—I am glad that they turned round on the people who manufactured them. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Abhyankar said that Government had reached the summit of the hill. It had now to descend and submit to the popular will. It was for the Government to choose whether that descent should be orderly or disorderly (Mr. Jinnah:—Hear hear). Mr. Abhyankar concluded with the declaration that when popular Government was established anarchism would be buried miles deep.

A closure motion was then applied and carried and the House agreed to take Mr. Patel's Bill into consideration.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Rangachariar while moving one amendment explained at length the object of all his amendments. He emphasised that his object was not to obstruct the Bill, but to make its passage smooth. He wanted to make it so reasonable that the Council of State should accept it in the interests of the country. It was no use passing a Bill as a sort of political gesture which would not be accepted by the Upper Chamber. If they really wanted to pass the Bill and enact it they must make it reasonable. He took his stand on the Repressive Laws Committees Report. He had not heard of any complaint against the use of Regulation III in relation to foreigners and in the maintenance of the alliance with a foreign State and security and tranquility against foreigners. Where the Regulation had been outrageously used was in the detention of persons on the plea of safeguarding against internal commotion. He, therefore, proposed that the provision of Regulation III be amended to restrict the power of detention in respect of internal commotion to the Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan and Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab. It was, he warned, very necessary for the Government to retain these powers on the Frontier. They should only limit the use of the Re-

(Cotinued on page 8).

FASCIST OUTBURST

DEMONSTRATION ON ITALIAN STEAMER

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION FOR ENGLAND.

MALTA, March 18.

There was an extraordinary outburst on the part of the Fascist Militia aboard the Italian steamer, which arrived here this morning, on its way to Tripoli. Militiamen gathered on deck, and vociferously chanted the Fascist hymn and raised cheers for Sgr. Mussolini, Italy and the "Italian Malta." They also hoisted the Fascist flag. The "Astern Maltese" swarmed the quays and counter-demonstrated for England. The situation became threatening, and police intervened, but without success. The Italian Consul was summoned to the scene, after which the Flag was removed. Militiamen were ordered below and the steamer left amid hostile demonstration.—Reuter.

STACK MURDER

RLY. WORKSHOPMAN ARRESTED.

CAIRO, Mar. 19.

A railway workshopman has been arrested in connection with the assassination of the late Sir Lee Stack. He has made a confession that he participated in the murder of the late Sirdar and also that he took part in an unsuccessful atteempt on the life of the Locomotive Manager in March 1922 and in the murder of Professor Robson, Lecturer, Royal School of Law, in December 1922.—Reuter.

ROYAL CRUISE.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVE LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The King and the Queen left here this morning for the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

ALL CEREMONY AVOIDED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Despite a cold and misty morning, there was a large crowd at Victoria, who cheered the King and the Queen when they arrived at the station. There was no Guard of Honour or other military ceremonial when Their Majesties left Buckingham Palace in a closed car as the journey was a private one. People en route cheered and the King raised his hat in response. It was noticed that His Majesty was rather thin and pinched about the face. The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry bade their parents farewell at the station, but there was no general gathering of the Royal family. All possible formality and ceremony was avoided. Their Majesties' suite on voyage includes Sir Stanley Hewett, Court Apothecary.—Reuter.

SUGAR SUBSIDY BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Sugar Subsidy Bill and the Ministry of Agriculture has simultaneously circularised the farmers throughout the country recommending general introduction of the cultivation of sugar-beet.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

WHEN ENTRY DESIRABLE FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, Mar. 19.

A Havas Agency dispatch says: Speaking in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber last night M. Briand outlined the statements he made at Geneva on the question of security. Germany's entry into the League of Nations was possible, even desirable, on condition that Germany accepted all her duties and obligations resulting from her entry. M. Briand pointed out the necessity for maintaining the territorial *status quo* in connection with the Germano-Polish borders.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-IRELAND AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 18.

The new aeroplane mail service to Ireland was inaugurated this morning. On the arrival of the London train at Stranraer Harbour station on the Scottish Coast the mails and newspapers were conveyed to the aerodrome and thence by aeroplane overseas to Belfast. Two and a half hours are saved by using an aeroplane instead of a steamer.—B. O. W.

EARL OF YPRES.

UNDERGOES OPERATION.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Earl of Ypres underwent a severe operation in London this morning.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

DEATH EXPECTED EVERY MOMENT.

LONDON, March 19.

Lord Curzon's condition at midnight is very critical. His death is expected every moment.—Reuter.

SIGNS OF LUNG COMPLICATION.

LONDON, March 18.

A bulletin, issued this afternoon, regarding Lord Curzon says: There are signs of lung complication.—Reuter.

"A GRAVE VIEW".

LEAFIELD, Mar. 18.

Disquieting Bulletins were issued to-day regarding the condition of Marquess Curzon. One issued this morning stated. "Lord Curzon has not passed a good night and the improvement of yesterday has not been maintained. His condition is calling for increased anxiety to-day." A bulletin, issued this afternoon, states: "Lord Curzon" is showing early signs of lung complication.'

In the House of Lords, Viscount Cave, the Lord Chancellor, stated that the news of Marquess Curzon's condition was not good. Bulletins which had been published for the information of the public had rather underestimated than overestimated the seriousness of his condition. Those in attendance upon him had all along taken a serious view of the case and at the moment they took a grave view.—B. O. W.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS TO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

QUESTIONS ON GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 18.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain returned to the House of Commons, to-day, after his visit to Geneva, and his conversations with the French Premier, one of the questions put to him was whether he was prepared to initiate conversations with the French Government with a view to finding the basis for a joint support of the Geneva Protocol.

In reply, he said that the objections of the Government against the Protocol were so fundamental that the Protocol did not seem to them to afford the best basis for further negotiations. A course which appeared to the Government to be more likely to promote the object of security at which the Protocol aimed at was indicated in the declaration which he made at Geneva on behalf of the Government, namely, with the co-operation of the League of Nations to supplement the covenant by making special arrangements to meet special needs.—B. O. W.

GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

EXPERTS IN SUDAN, TO COLLECT DATA.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 18.

The Experts Committee, which was appointed to recommend the basis on which irrigation can be carried out in the Sudanese Gezira without detriment to Egypt's natural and historic rights, is now at the Sudan collecting data. Upon its return to Cairo the Committee will proceed to draft its recommendations. The report is to be presented by the end of June. The Committee is composed of M. Canter Cremers, a Dutch engineer, Mr. Macgregor, a British Engineer and Abdel Hamid Sulei man Pasha.—B. O. W.

JUBALAND FIGHTING.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Mar 18.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding fighting in Parts of Jubaland about to be handed over to Italy, Major Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary for Colonies, said that the Colonial Governor regarded the disturbance as purely local, and did not expect them to spread to the other parts of Jubaland. The forces present were regarded as sufficient. They had not up to the present been engaged and the steps taken by the Governor had been of a precautionary nature.—B. O. W.

BROADCASTING CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 18.

Representatives of principal broadcasting stations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Holland held an informal un-official meeting in London to-day. The Conference was convened by the British Broadcasting Company. Its object was to discuss the possibility of avoiding undue interference as between the various European stations using almost identical wave lengths.—B. O. W.

Leafield Mar. 18. The death is announced of Lord Smithfield at the age of 85.

He was a Liberal Stalwart of the old school and an authority on agriculture and education. He had held many public posts in these spheres.—B. O. W.

CONTINUE SATYAGRAHA ON OLD LINES

ADVICE TO VYKOM VOLUNTEERS.

OPPOSITIONISTS INTERVIEW MAHATMA.

MADRAS, March 18.

With regard to the Vykom Satyagraha campaign it has been resolved on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, that the untouchability Committee should have the sole control of the campaign without reference to or interference from the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, except in such important matters as general supervision and auditing of accounts.

Mahatma Gandhi advised the volunteers to continue their Satyagraha on the same lines as before, and exhorted the leaders to organise and consolidate public opinion with a view to strengthen the hands of the authorities and to arrange for taking a referendum from caste Hindus.

OPPOSITIONISTS CONFER WITH MAHATMA.

The Vykom Orthodox oppositionists leaders met Mahatma Gandhi and handed over to him Sankara *Smritis* as their authority which will be examined by him.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left Vykom last night.—A. P.

ORTHODOX HINDUS' STILL UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALWAYE, March 18.

Mahatmaji started from Vaikom at 10 for Parur. When he reached that place at 5 in the morning he was received by Parayath Govinda Menon, a rich landlord and taken to his house, where he and the party took their morning tiffin. Thereafter the Municipality, the public and the Eashava community gave addresses. The Municipal address gave an undertaking to do khadi work in their town. Mahatmaji made a suitable reply eulogising the Municipal Councillors on their enthusiasm for khadi. Then the party motored to Alwaye, where at the Union College Mahatmaji was received by the Principal and students. He received an address and in reply said that they ought to be congratulated on the beautiful site of the college. He congratulated them on having had Rabindra Nath to open their Hostel. He gave a stirring address asking them to wear khadi.

Mahatmaji gave a serious advice this morning to Satyagrahis after prayers. He said that there were many things in which they had yet much to do like spinning and sanitary arrangements. He was sure, he said, of success if only Satyagrahis were true to their trust. Afterwards Mahatmaji was interviewed by Mr. Pitt, Police Commissioner. At 8 he went to the house of Dewan Peishkar, where he was met by the orthodox people. But nothing came out of it. On returning, Mr. Vallathol Narayaan Menon, the distinguished Malayalam Poet had an interview with him. He was accompanied by another author Mr. N. Narayana Menon. Mr. Vallathol told Mahatmaji that the Shanker Smrithi, which was depended upon by the oppositionists was not really authentic and some parts of it were written even within twenty years. Mahatmaji asked the poet to go to the Maharani and press upon her the real situation in the country. At eleven the Provincial Congress Committee met and discussion went on for some time. At 2 o'clock Mahatmaji met the Pulayas of the place. He told them that he was pleased with the address which he was given and advised them to give up drink and beef. He asked them to be clean and requested them to spin. Earlier in the day he visited all the places in the Ashram. He went to Mr. Das's house and was presented with some yarn by Mrs. Das. He is proceeding to Parur and thence to Alwaye by night.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu is here and will probably leave to-morrow.

GANDHIJI AT TRICHUR.

VISIT TO MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

MADRAS, March 19.

Mr. Gandhi and party reached Alwaye on the morning of the 18th where they received welcome addresses from various associations including the Municipality. Mr. Gandhi also visited the Union College at Alwaye where he planted, at the request of the authorities a mongo tree in memory of his visit. He also visited the Adwaitashram founded by His Holiness Shree Narayana Guru Swami for the propagation of his faith which was "one caste, one religion and one God for man'. Mr. Gandhi then left Alwaye and reached Trichur in the afternoon, where he paid a visit to His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin and received Municipal and other addresses. He was also presented with a purse of Rs. 500 by the public at Trichur. —A. P.

MAHATMA AT CHENGANOOR.

TRIBUTE OF MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S AGED PARENTS.

At Chenganoor Mr. George Joseph's aged parents, sister and children paid their respects to Mahatma Gandhi. There he received three addresses, one from the Travancore District Congress Committee, another from the local citizens and a third address written on palm leaves from Quilon District Congress Committee. In his reply Mahatmaji said he was greatly pleased to be there as it was Mr. George Joseph's place. He announced that he had just received a promise from Mr. Joseph's aged father that within an hour he would cast off his foreign clothes and wear Khaddar. He wished he could receive similar promises from every one present there.—"Swarajya."

REPRESSIVE LAWS TO GO.

(Continued from page 7.)

gulation and not repeal it altogether without any law taking its place.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether Government was prepared to agree to bring, as early as possible a legislation to replace the Regulation.

The Home Member replied that he could give no such undertaking.

Mr. Rangachariar said that though the Home Member's reply was not satisfactory they would teach Government a lesson in responsibility. The other object of his amendments was that the repeal of the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act and the State Prisoners Act, 1850 should not be included, that the Madras and Bombay State Prisoners Regulations should be repealed, but that it be provided that Bengal Regulation III which he proposed to retain in amended form should be extended to Bombay and Madras when necessary. He would also provide for the High Court to send for confidential records of the case against a person detained under the Regulation and to order his release if the High Court was satisfied that the detention was not justified. He would allow the Government six months time before the persons arrested under the Regulations, Acts and provisions proposed to be repealed were released. He moved his amendments one by one and he moved the provision enabling the Government to have a six months' period before releasing the prisoners.

Lala Dunichand spoke at some length about the campaign of repression which had been witnessed in the Punjab since 1915 and while he was reciting the cases of those arrested he was frequently asked to confine his remarks to action under the Acts proposed to be repealed.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar felt that Mr. Rangachariar in his anxiety to be reasonable was tampering with the principles which the House should not give up. If the Council of State was to adopt an unreasonable attitude the House should not be deterred from doing its duty. He remained Mr. Rangachariar that Government had the absolute power to-day to enact any power (legislation?) It liked for the backward and non-regulation tracts. There was, therefore, no special need for keeping Regulation III for the Frontier and other tracts.

Mr. Rangachariar interrupting said there would be a bigger cry in the country if the Government enacted provisions of Regulation III under its executive powers.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar replied that he did not suggest that it should be enacted. He was only meeting the argument of Mr. Rangachariar that if the Regulation was repealed there would be no power left with the Government to deal with the dangerous people of the Frontier. Then again the speaker showed that under the ordinary law Government could deal with any undesirable people. Why, then keep this Regulation, this lawless law on the statute book. They must not make a present of an arbitrary power to the Executive Government. If the Government thought it wanted additional power let it come to the Assembly and prove its difficulties.

MR. JINNAH OPPOSES AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jinnah opposing Mr. Rangachariar said that the regulation was meant to provide against internal and external commotion. Now, as for external commotion he asked whether any civilised Government on the earth was prepared to detain any undesirable person without trial because a State in alliance considered him undesirable. What did France do when the British Government represented about the revolutionary M. N. Roy? It asked him to get out of France. The Government of India also possessed similar powers under the Foreigners Act to ask any undesirable person to leave its territory. Why deprive a man of his liberty without trial and without giving him an opportunity to defend himself? As for internal commotion he admitted the difficulty about the Frontier and certain Punjab districts. He would therefore advise Mr. Patel to omit the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act from the provisions of the repealing bill. He was prepared to consider any other proposal which the Government brought before the House, but he was opposed to Mr. Rangachariar's amendments.

HOME MEMBER SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that it would have been easier to deal with Mr. Patel's Bill as it stood, but Mr. Rangachariar had approached the problem in a spirit of assistance, had recognised by his amendment the difficulties which must face any Executive Government, whether bureaucratic or Swaraj Government. Mr. Rangachariar had partly faced facts and had based his proposals on the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee. Now, the Government's attitude towards those recommendations was that the time had not yet arrived to give effect to them. Hardly was the ink on that report dry than the Madras Regulation had at some stage or other to be used in relation to the Moplah Rebellion. He was humane and found no pleasure in sending people to jail. There were real and serious dangers with which the Government was faced. Mr. Rangachariar had thought that the danger was only in the Frontier. That was not so. He had shown recently how literature of an objectionable kind and propaganda was being spread in other places. As for the member's readiness to pass any legislation which Government considered desirable, he would have an opportunity of testing it when he would introduce a Bill to supplement the Bengal Ordinance Act. The Home Member was in favour of the particular amendment moved by Mr. Rangachariar to provide that the persons detained shall not be released six months before the repealing Act had come into force.

The amendment was put and rejected by 64 votes against 50.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Rangachariar next moved an amendment restricting the application of the Bengal Regulation in respect of internal commotion in the Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Dera Ghazi Khan districts and also amending the preamble of the Reulation.

SURPRISED AT MR. RANGACHARIAR'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was opposed to the entire regulations and pointed out that under the term "reasons of state" in the preamble Government could arrest any person for any offence. Government by repression was indulging in legalised anarchy. He was surprised at Mr. Rangachariar's attitude.

Sir Alexander Muddiman recognised the point of view taken by Mr. Rangachariar and the careful thought bestowed in putting it forward. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked whether, if the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar was carried, Government would support the amended Bill.

The Home Member said that adoption of the amendment would not affect Government's opposition to the Bill as a whole.

Mr. Rangachariar's amendment was then put and lost by 63 votes to 41.

Another amendment of his was also rejected.

Clause three of the Bill was then put and carried by 70 votes to 39, Government being opposed to the clause.

PUNJAB MURDEROUS OUTRAGES ACT.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved that the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act be omitted from the list of laws proposed to be repealed. He hoped he would have the support of the House in this. (Laughter). He felt it would be a crime to repeal this Act.

Mr. Patel on the other hand considered that it would be a crime not to repeal the Act. He saw no difference between the provisions of this Act and the Bengal Ordinance Act, just enacted, but in order to present a united front to Government he was prepared to agree to Mr. Rangachariar's amendment. (Laughter.)

The Home Member read an account of an assault at Peshawar Cantonment Railway Station to show whether it would be a crime to repeal the Act or a crime not to repeal it. Mr. Rangachariar had been to the frontier. That was why he considered it a crime to repeal the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act.

Mr. Jinnah explained that he was in favour of the retention of the Bill because it was restrictive in its application and dealt only with fanatics who committed or attempted to commit murder. Extraordinary methods were opposed to his ideas of justice, but in the case of this Act although it had existed for very long no complaint had been heard against its use. He hoped the Home Member would recognise that the House by supporting the retention of the Act was showing its readiness to help Government where necessary.

The House unanimously agreed to omit the Punjab Murderous Act from the Schedule.

Mr. Patel then moved that his Bill as amended be passed.

Sir Henry Stanyon opposed the motion.

Sir Henry Stanyon said it was a well-established principle that preventive measures were better than punishment. Even in England the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in some cases by an Act of Parliament. The time was not perhaps far distant when they would have a Habeas Corpus Act in India suited to Indian conditions, but they must trust the executive. Indian politicians, he regretted to find, always found some hidden danger in exceptional measures and a spirit of distrust was behind the motion of Mr. Patel. The fact was that every Government responsible for the maintenance of law and order must have powers required for the purpose. The Regulation was very necessary. The Seditious Meetings Act was more necessary to-day than when it was enacted. He asked the House seriously to consider the results of its action if the exceptional powers were taken away. He was confident that the executive could be trusted not to misuse its powers.

Mr. Ranga Iyer condemned the attempts of Government to suppress the Swaraj Party by the use of repressive measures.

(Message incomplete.)

ASSEMBLY OR DEBATING SOCIETY?

GANDHIJI'S ACCURATE FORECAST.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

What has come over our elders in the Assembly? Why are they growing so personal and pessimistic? Why do they resort to petty party politics and tactics? Why are they levelling criticisms against one another in the open Assembly? Are they out to fight the Bureaucracy, or to show off their sanity and superiority? Are they not converting the Legislative Assembly into a Debating Society? Are they not thus ill-serving their dear country unconsciously? It was Gandhiji, who foresaw in 1921, that the Councils were like a spider's web, and that the Bureaucracy with its Divide and Rule Policy would break the solidarity of the Councillwallas. How true is this to-day? And how the Admantine Jinnah of old is showing India Rubber attitude to-day? May wiser counsels still prevail!

The Foundation Day of the National Council of Education, Bengal was celebrated on March 15th at Jadavpur amidst impressive scenes. On the occasion a grand industrial Exhibition had been arranged in the Southern block of the college building. Diplomas were distributed to successful students at a crowded meeting held in the evening presided over by Dr. P. C. Ray —Free Press of India.

ONLY FOR BACHELORS.

B. A. EXAM, OF MADRAS UNIVERSITY

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University a resolution was passed that every male student should before being allowed to appear for B. A. pass or Honours degree examination of the Madras University should file a declaration written and signed by himself that he is unwedded on the date of the application unless he can prove that he was wedded before the date on which this resolution was passed by the Senate and that if such declaration was found on later enquiry to be a false one the student should be deprived of the degree if conferred.—A. P.

RAISE IT.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER AND SALT TAX.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Mr. K. C. De, a member of the Board of Revenue in his evidence before the Taxation Committee to-day, said that Indian land revenue was rent and not a tax and he denied the existence of any oppression or extortion in its collection. Witness remarked that most of the estates were heavily embarassed and if death duty was raised from three to ten per cent. most of the estates in Bengal would change hands.

Mr. G. P. Hogg, Commissioner of Excise in a written statement stated that there would be no difficulty in assessing tobacco duty on an advalorem basis. He was of opinion that not only should salt duty be retained, but Government should not hesitate to increase it if financial conditions required it. He would exempt raw tobacco from taxation, but manufactured tobacco should be taxed. He was for levying a small tax on aerated water but for exempting the industry from taxation because the industry was at its infancy.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 18.

In the Legislative Council to-day the discussion was continued on the sections of reduction under various heads of "General administration". All motions of cuts were withdrawn except two which were put to vote and lost one of which being a nominal cut of one rupee under the head "Criminal Courts."—A.P.

Official and Personal.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., being an official, nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, being an official, is nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months and twenty-four days and on half average pay for three months and twenty days with effect from the 14th April, 1925, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Easter Holidays.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Second Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 15th April, 1925, and is permitted to affix thereto the summer vacation of the Court.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 14th April, 1925, and is permitted to prefix to his leave the Easter Holidays of 1925.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted, with effect from 27th March, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-five days.

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Land Manager, Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 9th May, 1925, or the date of relief, leave on average pay for three months and twenty-four days and on half average pay for two months and six days.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey, will act, in addition to his own duties, as Land Manager, Development Directorate, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

The Right Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough for six months from the 1st May, 1925, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major-General A. Hooton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 20th March, 1925, leave on average pay for eight months out of India.

H. H. The Maharaja of Nawanagar and Staff Officer and The Yuvaraj of Limbdi lunched at Government House on Thursday the 19th March.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the Salvation Army new Rescue Home at Matunga on Thursday the 19th March.

MUDDIMAN MAJORITY.

CONDEMNED BY PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, March 18.

The adjournment motion to protest against the unsatisfactory and retrograde nature of the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee was carried to-day in Punjab Legislative Council, Official members remaining neutral.

Professor Ruchi Ram (Swarajist) said that recommendations such as these compelled the people to lose confidence in the Government.

Mian Shah Nawaz (Independent Nationalist) hoped the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would take note of the views of Sir Mahomed Shafi expressed in his recent interview with a press representative.

AN OFFICIAL CONFESSION.

Mr. Bray (representative of Punjab Chamber of Commerce), speaking on behalf of the non-official Europeans, said that there was room within the four corners of the Act to work it on satisfactory lines. He was against extending the franchise too rapidly and thought that strong Civil Service was more necessary than ever. He was glad that the majority report had recommended that the Secretary of State should relax his hold on purely Indian matters and the Central Government should allow the Provincial Governments a freer hand. He did think that Dyarchy had failed.

Sardar Jodhsingh (Leader of the Sikh Party in the Council) said under the present reforms, the Sikhs had been relegated to a back-ground.

Mir Maqbool Mahmood (Ministerialist) said that dyarchy had utterly failed and it must go.

In the opinion of Dr. Gokal Chand (Leader of the Swaraj Party) special safeguards should be taken so far as this Province was concerned if communal representation could not be totally abolished.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR.

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

There was a brilliant gathering last night at Stiffle's Hotel when the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council gave a dinner to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey. Covers were laid for 110 persons and about sixty distinguished guests were present, besides the hosts who numbered fifty-five.

Responding to the toast the Governor said the Legislative bodies actually represented the virtues and, perhaps, the faults of the people who made the public opinion. The councils did not represent the last word in wisdom. Not even the British Parliament had attained that stage. It was the existence of bodies like the councils that was bringing change in the Government in India.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

CENSURE MOTION DEBATED.

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Mr. Satyamurthi led the debate for the opposition to-day on Mr. Raju's motion of want of confidence in the Excise Minister.

Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty in opposing the motion characterised the present motion as a bid for office.

Dr. John Mathai and Sir James Simpson opposed the motion.

Mr. C. R. Reddi supported the motion while M. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar supported the Minister's policy.

The motion was put to vote and declared defeated by 73 votes to 31.—A. P.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day after interpellations, Sir James Simpson, the representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce moved the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the situation created in this presidency by the action of the Legislative Assembly in accepting the motions whereby the remission of contribution of this presidency has been placed in jeopardy and a serious effect is likely to be produced by such action on the finances of this presidency. A short discussion followed as to the admissibility of this motion and the president ruled that the motion was in order. More than 20 members being in favour of the motion, the president announced that the matter would be discussed at 2-30 to-day.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the budget demand under "Forests".

WOODEN TOWN DEMOLISHED BY FIRE

RANGOON, March 18.

Heho town, the terminus of the Southern Shan State Railway was swept by a disastrous fire on Monday, resulting in almost total demolition of the place which has no water supply. The town was constructed almost entirely of wood and the fire which originated in a restaurant quickly engulfed it aided by strong winds.—A.P.

The "Westra" a cargo boat bound from Palmore to Madras which was caught in the recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal has had a remarkable escape. Another vessel, S. S. "Triteels" a cargo boat from Hamburg which was caught in the storm on her way to Madras from Colombo arrived here to-day with all lost.

SITUATION IN DELHI

NO FRACAS: STRAY ASSAULTS.

NO LATHIS FOR ONE MONTH

DELHI, March 19.

A notification has been issued prohibiting the carrying of 'lathis' for one month. Though no fracas occurred to-day stray assaults have not ended. The situation has improved, but the strained feeling continues. A deputation of Hindus waited on the Deputy Commissioner to make representations about the desecration of a small temple near Queens Road. Police precautions continue. —A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVT'S. OPIUM POLICY.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

When the Bengal Legislative Council reassembled to-day discussion of amendments on excise demand was resumed. One amendment refusing demand of Rs. 10,000 for rewards given to excise officers resulted in tie, but was declared lost by the President's casting vote. The next amendment reducing the same demand by Rs. 5,000 was carried 62 voting for and 59 against it.

Maulvi Wahed Hussain (Swarajist) criticised the opium policy of the Government in moving that the demand of Rs. 14,00,000 under the head "Cost Price of Opium Supplied to the Excise Department" be (refused)? The distribution of opium worth fourteen lakhs of rupees was nothing but exploiting the vices of the people, he said.

Mr. F. E. James hoped that the Government and the Minister would take early steps to institute an impartial enquiry into the consumption of opium among the industrial population of the country.

The Minister, in reply, assured that he was a great friend of the temperance cause and that he would always try his very best to do what he could during the tenure of his office. The amendment was negatived. The demands under forests and stamps were granted without any cut.—A.P.

CUT IN EXCISE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Scathing condemnation of the Government's Excise Policy marked the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday. Cuts of Rs. 30,000 was effected in the Excise Budget by a cohesion in the Swarajists and Independents. This is undoubtedly a good indication, for when the demand for Ministers' Salaries come up greater unity will be needed. The C.P.s example has already inspired the Bengal Councillors and the majority report of the Muddiman Committee has caused bitter indignation amongst them. The time is most opportune and Bengal will once more lay buried Diarchy which the Government tried to restore.

IN WRONG LOBBY.

The otherwise dull affair of voting on demands was marked for good humour by one amusing event. Mr. A. C. Banerjee informed the President that he had walked into the wrong Lobby, where he found himself a captive. He complained that he had to record his vote there and wanted the President if possible to retransfer his vote. The President informed Mr. Banerjee that he was not the only man, who had committed the sin. Khan Bahadur Abdus Salam had also made the same mistake having voted in the wrong Lobby. In these circumstances Sir Evan advised Mr. Banerjee to go and shake hands with Khan Bahadur and the whole House immediately burst into laughter.

Another amusing instance was noticed when the Hon. Raja of Santosh, who has been newly installed on the Ministerial "Gadee" reminded the House of the platform eloquence of his pre-Ministerial days. When with hands in his pocket he addressed the Council: "Gentlemen—" "Order, Order" was the immediate demand from the Chair, "Will the Hon. Minister please address the Chair," and there was ironical applause and derisive laughter.

INCORRIGIBLE.

Yet that was not all. There was another interesting incident. It seemed that at yesterday's sitting the President's keen eyes and ears showed piquant affinities, which only added spice to the incident. Several complaints were brought to the notice of the President that such and such members had entered the House after the bell had stopped ringing, or the doors had been closed. To prevent all these occasional lapses on the part of M.L.C.'s from the rules of the House, the President ruled that during division time, all the four doors on either side of the House should be locked up so that no one might get in after the order to lock up the doors had been given. But the difficulty did not end there and a cruel finishing touch was given to these small funny incidents, when even after the ruling of the President one member was found to have entered the House after the bell had stopped ringing and his vote was consequently disallowed.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day resumed discussion of the remaining 14 motions which urged reduction of the demand of Rs. 1,919,000 for registration. The first recording of votes was on a motion moved by a Swarajist member which proposed that the demand of Rs. 5,000 for a new sub-registry office be refused. It was pointed out that the Bengal retrenchment Committee had suggested the abolition of 12 existing sub-registry offices, but the Minister instead of giving effect to this recommendation wanted a new officer. The motion was negatived by 88 votes to 54. The demand was granted without any cut.

The Hon. the Finance Member then made a demand of Rs. 15,000 for expenditure under scheduled taxes. This amount was required to make collection of taxes on racing from the Calcutta Turf Club. A motion for refusal was negatived.—A. P.

TO WRECK OR NOT TO WRECK.

WORDY WARFARE ON CONSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

DELHi, Mar. 18.

On Wednesday in the Assembly Mr. Jinnah opposed Pandit Motilal's motion to wreck the Finance Bill. He was glad to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Party in true colours. It was clear that the Swarajists were here in the Assemly for the purpose of wrecking the present constitution from A to Z.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Mending or ending.

Mr. Jinnah: I don't want any ambiguity on this question. I want to know whether Pandit Motilal is trying to mend the Constitution.

Pandit Motilal: Yes to mend or else to end.

Mr. Jinnah. If you succeed in ending the constitution and if the country supports you then no man will be more pleased than myself. If the country wants this legislature and Government ought to be wrecked then it may be, although you may not have the majority now you may come in larger numbers next time and achieve your object.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: We have already a distinct and clear mandate from the country to destroy this legislature.

Mr. Jinnah. I deny that. I say that Pandit Motilal and his Party are not in the majority here (a voice: wait and see. Let us both resign and see in the elections.)

Pandit Shyamlal: We the Swarajists are in a large majority.

Mr. Jinnah: I am prepared to wait and see. I don't want to be sidetracked by these interruptions. I am afraid in this controversy between the Swarajists and the Independents the real culprit has escaped. (laughter in which the Government members joined.) The question I have got to consider is: can you make this Government impossible.—

Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed: Take to spinning.

Mr. Jinnah: I am convinced that it is not possible for you to wreck this Government and the constitution.

Mr. Shafee: Yes, so long as you are here.

Mr. Jinnah: I say it is recklessness to think of wrecking the Constitution. I am convinced that we are not in a position to make this Government impossible. I, therefore, want to try the Constitution until my patience is exhausted, and I also became reckless. Till then, I want to control and restrain myself and I want to coerce this Government meanwhile in every possible manner, and get some substantial advantage for my country. It is no use asking me: "what did you do last year"? You decided last year as the Nationalist Party to throw out all the demands for grants. But what did you do? You threw out four demands, and then where was your policy of wrecking? You repudiated the policy and voted every other item on merits.

Pandit Motilal: Yes. I was then representing the Nationalist Party, but now I am representing my own true Party. ("hear, hear").

Mr. Jinnah: That is all quibble. Last year you went back on your policy. I did not. I never asked you to go back on that policy.

Pandit Motilal: You know who sent in their resignation; you know whether it was the members of the Swarap Party or the Independent Party who sent in their resignations.

Mr. Jinnah: When it suits the Swaraj Party they take the credit and become the drummers of India and throw the responsibility on other shoulders. Let us have no more of this controversy. Let us not wash our dirty linen here. Let us direct our attention towards the bureaucracy. But let me tell my Swarajist friends that if they are going to pursue their policy of obstruction and wrecking they cannot get us (Independents) agree to it.

Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra: Wait only 18 months.

Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed: Yes you are all Sivajis.

Mr. Jinnah: Sir, one word more. Pandit Motilal says he is out to wreck the Constitution. But what did he say at the Amritsar Congress of which he was the President. He said: "The Act gives us some power and new avenues of service for us which have hitherto been closed to Indians."

Pandit Motilal: Read the earlier part of my speech about the Act.

Mr. Jinnah: Yes. You say: "Our clear duty is to make the most of what we have got and continue to press for what is due." That was your statement.

Pandit Motilal: That was the position of the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah: I have come here to make use of the Act.

The motion for passage of the Finance Bill was passed amidst loud applause by 75 to 40 votes.

The House then proceeded to discuss other legislative business.

Dr. Gour moved a motion for the appointment of six members to sit on the Joint Committee on Mr. Sethna's Bill amending the Succession Certificate Act. Dr. Gour's motion was agreed to and the Home Member, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Abdul Haye and Dr. Gour were appointed to sit on the Joint Committee.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

Then followed an interesting discussion on Sir Charles Innes' motion that the Bill amending the Indian Tariff Act as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. This Bill imposes specific duty on sugar and cigarettes among other minor changes.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. D. P. Sinha and Sir Campbell Rhodes objected to the procedure adopted by Government in amending the Tariff Act and not including this taxation measure in the Finance Bill to which the House had just agreed.

The Bill really was a taxation measure.

Sir Charles Innes said that the Bill was not altogether a taxation measure because the main object of the Government was to fix a specific duty with a view to avoid serious fluctuations in the revenue under the present arrangements. The procedure adopted enabled the House to discuss the measure in a more detaled manner than would have been possible if the alteration had been included in the Finance Bill.

After the Bill was taken into consideration, Mr. Wilson, who had throughout been opposed to the extra duty which had resulted from Government's proposed rate of the specific duty, moved an amendment for reducing the duty by eight annas. He was supported by Mr. D.P. Sinha who spoke in the interest of the consumer.

Sir Campbell Rhodes was in favour of a specific duty but felt that Government in introducing the specific duty had utilised the occasion to raise the duty and thereby increase taxation.

Sir Charles Innes pleaded by quoting figures to prove that the duty proposed would neither hamper imports nor injure the consumers interest; on the other hand it would place Government's revenue on a sound basis and save it from fluctuation. Mr. Wilson's motion, if accepted, would involve a loss of 45 lakhs, and this they could not afford to lose if they were to give relief to Provinces and do away with the Cotton Excise Duty (laughter).

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then put and rejected.

Sir Charles Innes moved a formal amendment regarding duty on cigarettes in order to make the position clear.

Sir Charles Inne's amendment was carried without discussion and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and as further amended by formal change was passed.

Before the passage of the Bill Mr. M. K. Acharya recorded his opposition to smoking and wanted to prohibit it.

PRISONS ACT AMENDING BILL.

On the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman the House took into consideration an amendment made by the Council of State in the Prisons Act Amending Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced his Bill amending the Stamp Act Bill. It was immediately taken into consideration and passed without discussion. The Fill amends the Stamp Act with a view to fix the stamp duty of one anna only per 100 rupee premium or part thereof, for each insurance policy covering workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This proposed rate of one anna is appreciably less than that now in force under the Government notification.

Sir Basil Blackett's Bill amending the Income-tax Act to authorise the collection of Income-tax on overseas pay was considered and passed.

Owing to the lateness of hour, Mr. Bhore's Bill proposing to amend the Cotton Cess Act was not introduced. The object of this Bill is to allow the refund of the Cess levied on cotton exported from British India by land in case of its reimportation into India.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

DIVISION LIST.

DELHI, March 18.

The following is the division list on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett that the Finance Bill be passed:—

AYES: 75.

Sir Gordon Fraser, Mr Rangachariar, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. W S J Willson, Mr. B C. Pal, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Webb, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Ccocke, Mr. W. A. Hussanally, Col. Crawford, Mr Lindsay, Mr. K V R Reddi, Mr Sastri, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Mahmaud Chamnad, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Mr. M I Makan, Sardar V N Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhury, Mr. Marr, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Mr Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. Maccallum, Dr. Datta, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Brav, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Ray, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr S. H. Singh, Mr B Das, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Maulvi Ghulam Bari Makhdum, Raian Baksh Shah, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Maulvi Badi Uz Zaman, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqubcaotain, Ajab Khan, Capt. Hira Singh, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Abbas, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan and Mr. Raj Narain.

NOES: 40.

Mr. Patel, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Mr. K G Lohakare, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Yacoob Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray, Maung Tok Kyi, Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Shaimullah Khan, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr. Shyam Charan Pandit, Shamlal Nehru Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishen Lal Nehru, Mr. Chamal Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. Sarfraz Husain Khan, Maulvi Mahmud Shafee, Rai Hari Prasad Lale, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Shaikh Mushir Husain Kidwai, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Sadiq Hussan, Mr. T. R. Phokkan and Lala Purjare Lal.—A.P.

THE STEIN COLLECTIONS.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The following questions were asked in the Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. B. Dass:—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) What proportions of the antiquities obtained during Sir Aurel Stein's first expedition (1900-01) in Centra Asia were allotted to the Calcutta, Lahore and British Museums, respectively.

(b) The principles governing such proportionate distribution?

(c) Did the British Museum share any portion of the expenses of the first expedition? If so, what percentage basis?

Mr. J. W. Bhore:—(a) and (b). There was no fixed proportion. The distribution was made with reference to the prior claims of the Museums at Lahore and Calcutta and to the interests of scholarship and research, and in view of the fact that the Governments of the Punjab and Bengal met a portion of the cost of the expedition.

(c) No. Sir.

Mr. B. Dass:—(a) What are the conditions of loan of specimens of early textiles to the South Kensington Museum?

(b) When will these specimens be returned?

Mr. J. W. Bhore:—(a) None.

(b) As soon as proper arrangements can be made for their housing in India.

SIR AUREL STEIN'S COLLECTION OF CENTRAL ASIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. B. Dass:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state when the report of the third expedition of Sir Aurel Stein was published?

(b) Will the portion of specimens taken over to Europe, for preparation of Sir Aurel Stein's third report be returned to India after completion of that report?

Mr. J. W. Bhore:—(a) It is hoped to publish the report early next year.

(b) These specimens will probably be exhibited in the British Museum from May to October this year and then returned to India when proper arrangements have been made for their housing.

ALLOTMENT TO PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

Mr. B. Dass:—(a) What are the decisions of the Government regarding antiquities housed at Srinagar? How will they be distributed?

(b) Are Government aware that the Prince of Wales's Museum at Bombay has been allotted nothing out of the Stein collections?

(c) Do Government propose to allot a portion of the Srinagar collection to Bombay when the distribution takes place?

Mr. J. W. Bhore:—(a) and (c). As the antiquities are intended for the Museum at Delhi no distribution will be made.

(b) Yes.

C. P. COUNCIL.

ALLEGED MALADMINISTRATION.

GOVT. UNDERTAKES ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 19.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council resumed discussion on Mr. Thakur Chhedilal's resolution recommending the appointment of a non official committee to enquire into the allegations of maladministration in the district of Narsingpur and after a lively debate extending over 3 hours the mover ultimately withdrew his resolution on an assurance from the Government that the allegations mentioned in the debate would be enquired into immediately.

Mr. Khaparde's resolution for constituting the Amraoti Camp Municipality into an elective body was also passed and the Council adjourned for lunch at 3 p.m.

REVISION SETTLEMENT IN BERAR.

Reassembling after lunch the Central Provinces Legislative Council devoted about two and a half hours to the discussion of Mr. Kanetkar's resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council to stop taking further steps regarding the revision of settlement in any Taluqs in Berar, before it was considered and approved of by the Berar Legislative Committee. There was a heated debate on both the sides wherein several members from Berar took prominent part. Hon'ble Mr. Standen, Finance Member in a vehement speech opposed the resolution which was carried by 38 votes against 14. It is noteworthy that some nominated members also voted in favour of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Vatangale, representing the Depressed Classes, moved his resoution fixing the Kotwal's scale of pay in the Central Provinces equal to that already fixed in Berar. Mr. Vatangale while moving his resolution expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution on the assurance of Government to look into the grievances of the Kotwals in the Central Provinces. But Hon'ble Mr. Standen refused point blank any such assurance on the ground that an enquiry into the conditions of Kotwals was already gone into quite recently. Mr. Vatangale's resolution was put to vote and declared lost only the mover and one or two members loudly declaring themselves in favour of the resolution.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when Dr. Moonjee's resolution re. shooting clubs comes up for discussion.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

The demand of Rs. 10,606,119 under head "General Administration" was considered to-day in the United Provinces Legislative Council. As many as 133 notices of motions for reductions were received and tabled.

The motion for the reduction of Ministers' salaries occasioned a breeze between the Swarajists and the Ministerialists.

The reduction motion was negatived without a division.—A. P.

SALARIES OF PEONS.

RAISING OF SCALE.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED.

The greater part of the day on Thursday was spent by the Legislative Council in the discussion of standing orders, as amended by the Select Committee. Only about 90 minutes were allowed to members for moving resolutions, and many members withdrew their resolutions, as they thought they had not sufficient time for the purpose.

The attendance of members yesterday was small, as it was the last day of the session and even those members who were present were rather listless. Up till about 5-30 p.m. the Council found itself busy in discussing the standing orders, as they had emerged from the deliberations of a Select Committee of the House, and the amendments moved by non-officials had very little chance every time they were put to vote as the officials were too strong for them.

When the resolutions were taken up for discussion, the President said a letter had been put into his hands asking him to give priority to Mr. Bole to move a resolution of his, and this was the more strange since members professed to be anxious to move the resolutions standing in their names. But now suddenly this letter was put into his hands, asking him to give priority to Mr. Bole. He would, however, call upon every member according to the order of precedence to move his resolution, he said.

The first resolution asked for the prohibition of fishing in the Sabarmati river near the village of Kasandra, as the religious feelings of the villagers were being wounded by the fishermen. The Leader of the House asked Mr. Swaminarayan to withdraw the resolution, and promised to look into the matter sympathetically.

Mr. Bole moved a resolution asking for an increase in the pay of sepoys, employed in Government offices, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month, the minimum being fixed at Rs. 25. The resolution was supported by every non-official, but the economic conscience of Government was easily roused at the idea of giving any increment to any one except the Services, particularly those recruited in England. Some members spoke cynically of Government anxiety for once of being very niggardly with public money, particularly so soon after the "Lee loot." Mr. Wild said a large sum would be required for putting the recommendation of the Council into practice, and Sir M. Hayward, who was all levity feared of Government officers being smothered under a heap of applications from the unemployed gentlemen in Bombay. It was a distinct gain to get an admission at all from Government that there is unemployment in the country. However the House for once was determined not to listen to the specious reasoning of the Government benches, particularly when Mr. Bole said that Government had swallowed "an elephant" in the shape of Lee recommendations, and they should not strain at this gnat. The motion was accepted by the House, without a division. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Thursday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved:—"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to prohibit fishing in the river Saharmati near the town of Kasandra, South Daskroi, Ahmedabad District."

Mr. Swaminarayan asked that in deference to the religious feelings of the people of Kasandra the practice of fishing should be prohibited, as it had been done since time immemorial.

Sir M. Hayward said the resolution could not be called one of public interest. It was a petty village dispute and the opposing parties should go to the Civil Court and settle it between themselves, and it was no use wasting the time of the Council.

Mr. H. D. Shaheba said the main objection was that fish ought not to be caught before the very eyes of the villagers, and they had no objection to fishing outside the village limits.

Mr. A. Montgomerie said the question was not of such a public importance that it should be brought before the Council.

Moulvi R. Ahmed said they were curtailing the liberties of people by these wanton restrictions The fishermen must have their rights of fishing. They were merely creating differences between Hindus and Moslems by these restrictions and complaints, said the speaker.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal said the question was of great importance and the religious sentiments of particular people should be respected by the Government. The prohibition was an old one, and he did not see why the sentiments of people should not be respected, particularly as there was likely to be trouble in such cases.

Mr. Swaminarayan replying said the *Bhois* (the fishermen) blackmailed the villagers, and after taking some money from the villagers left them free. The Gujratis were vegetarians and he did not think the prohibition was going to trouble anybody.

Sir M. Hayward said Government were prepared to consider the question in a sympathetic manner, and he asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SALARIES OF PEONS.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved:—"This Council recommends to Government to increase the scale of salaries of all peons in all Government establishments in the city of Bombay to Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 50 excluding the house allowance."

Mr. Bole said the men who were poorly paid ought to be given a living wage. In most of the private firms the sepoys were paid a higher pay than in Government service, and he hoped Government would treat the men generously.

After some members had spoken, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said the Bombay peon was most willing and anxious to obliterate himself in serving his employers. He hoped the members of the steel frame who had to deal with the peons in such large members would treat the question sympathetically.

Mr. A. C. Wild opposed the "amiable" resolution as he was one of those "heartless" men referred to by a previous speaker. He said the last revision of pay was the subject of protest by two public bodies, and this was more a question of supply and demand than anything else. Besides the pay of the sepoys had already been revised thrice during the last few years. There were 1,172 sepoys in Bombay and the increase would cost the Government about 2½ lakhs.

Mr. J. Bantista was not surprised at the attitude of Government, and he feared that they were using the statistics got together by the Labour Office against these poor men. He was surprised at the statement that wages should be regulated by the law of supply and demand: he wanted them to follow a higher law and that was the giving of a living wage to every man employed.

Sir M. Hayward said an increase in pay would be a good measure to relieve unemployment, but not an economic measure to Government, as he thought they might receive a large number of applications from unemployed Bombay gentlemen. But Government were already paying the peons a larger pay than the minimum of Rs. 25 per month. He thought the sudden liberality on the part of the members was due to the expectation of a sum from the Government of India which they hoped to finger soon. They must look to the finances of the Government first, before accepting such recommendations.

The resolution was passed by the Council.

Mr. A. C. Ower moved:—"This Council recommends to Government that they may be pleased to appoint at an early date a Committee to go into the question of (a) Annual reports, (b) Forms and returns, with a view to reduction in the matter printed in annual reports and the revision or cancellation of forms and returns."

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council was then prorogued.

MR. NARIMAN & THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had sent the accompanying letter for publication in the "Times of India" but for obvious reasons the Editor has omitted to publish the latter portion. I shall, therefore, thank you to publish in full in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

March 19.

To,

The Editor,

The "Times of India",

Bombay.

Sir,

Allow me to thank you for the compliment paid to me in your issue of to-day's date, under the heading "Nourishing a Viper." It is really gratifying to learn that a responsible journal of your standing considers my sting as effective and poisonous as that of a viper. It is a case of killing the poison of bureaucracy by the more effective poison of a viperism councilor. But in your zeal to pay me the compliment, you have perhaps inadvertently done great injustice to your friends whom you wish to patronize. My motion for reduction of Rs. 50,000 for the salary of the Sergeants in the City Police Force was not based on the inefficiency or unfitness of this "gallant" band of European Sergeants but it was only to remove an iniquitous anomaly that is tolerated for several years, not only in the city but also the whole Presidency. An Indian Sub-Inspector starts with a salary of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 5 whereas a European Sergeant, starts with Rs. 200 with the same annual increment. It is admitted that so far as duties and responsibilities are concerned both are discharging the same functions and holding the same status in rank, whereas in point of special education an Indian Sub-Inspector is superior, as besides the School Final and Matriculation Examinations, he receives a special training for three years in the Nasik Training College and has to undergo a severe test before he is entitled, while a Sergeant is recruited straight from the army without any special test or training for policing a civil population. Since the day I joined the Council I have made every effort to remove this iniquity and have insisted on equality of treatment between European and Indians of all ranks not only in the Police force but in all departments and my motion for reduction of Rs. 50,000 was in keeping with the same policy as that reduction would have brought the salary of the Sergeants to the same level as that of an Indian Sub-Inspector. That point was made quite clear in my speech and even in your meagre report of the proceedings of the Council published in your yesterday's issue, you have distinctly stated "Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City) moved the reduction by Rs. 50,000 the provision made for the establishment of European Police Sergeants and strongly criticised Government for showing preferential treatment to the Sergeants as against Indian Sub-Inspectors." Still, in your leaderette above referred to, with an unfairness and capacity to misrepresent peculiar to your journal, you have made a clumsy attempt to cloud the real issue, you have stated "Yet this ungrateful Councillor wishes to reduce the vote for European Sergeants by Rs. 50,000 *as a protest against the establishment of the Pathan Raj in Bombay.*" It is difficult to conveive of irresponsibility in lying journalism going further. There is no doubt as suggested in your article that Bombay is really painfully almost deplorably "safe." In no other place could an Editor guilty of so much iniquity and misrepresentation be allowed to carry on his viperish and vulgar attacks on honest citizens without being lynched in his editorial chair and you Mr. Editor, must acknowledge that your personal safety and security in spite of so much provocation and irritation is due as much to the vigilance and watchful guard of the Indian Sub-Inspector in the City Force as to your friends the European Sergeants. And therefore, it is particularly "Ungrateful on your part" as an Editor to seek to perpetuate injustice done to your Indian protectors. Thus it is more a case of ingratitude on the part of an Editor than on the part of a Councillor.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

MORE WATER FOR CITY.

VAITARANA SCHEME.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, when consideration was given to the question of the preparation of estimate plans of the scheme for increasing the water-supply of the city. The scheme aimed at constructing a dam across the Vaitarna river by connecting it by a canal to the Tansa Catchment area and strengthening and raising the Tansa Dam. The Commissioner in his letter asking for the sanction of the survey and detailed plans of the scheme, stated that the estimated cost of the plans would amount to Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy moved that the sanction be given to the Commissioner to undertake the survey of the scheme. Mr. Byramji said that those who were clamouring for more water and still more water for the city, would heartily support his proposition.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded the proposition.

Dr. Vora opposed the proposition on the ground that already they had not completed the scheme of getting further water from the Tansa Works. He thought that they could well afford to wait till they got the 100 millions gallons of water that were promised from the Tansa scheme.

Mr. Boman-Behram opposing the proposition said that there was great force in what Dr. Vora had said. They had not yet finished the water scheme they had in hand. They must see an end of their present scheme before they could launch on another scheme. He therefore moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

Mr. Asawale seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner in reply said that the position had been slightly changed since he last wrote the letter. Government of India officers were now operating on the site of Vaitarna river making surveys and he was in communication with the Senior Officer commanding the survey party and he hoped that the Senior Officer would be of help to them in pointing out to them the cheapest and the best route to allow water to run from the Vaitarna river to Tansa Catchment area, so that the estimates would be about Rs. 20,000 and not Rs. 30,000. Ten or twenty years hence they would have to go in for estimates for further supply of water and what he proposed to do was to prepare those estimates at present as they would be cheaper in cost as the Government of India survey party was already working in the area, than what they would be if they prepared the same some ten or twenty years hence. Dr Vora had referred to the construction of the bridges across the Kasheli river which he considered was a waste of money. The bridges were constructed not through mistake, as he thought, but for provision of a further supply of water. Posterity, continued the Commissioner, would certainly thank the Corporation and him (Commissioner) for the proposed scheme. He therefore hoped that the members would sanction the grant and authorize him to go with the work.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumdas also opposed the sanction of the scheme.

Mr Shivdas Chapsey moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. Balubhai Desai seconded the amendment. He said that he had heard the Commissioner asking for the approval of his scheme in the Commissioner's usual way of intimidation, threats and coaxings. The speaker thought that there was no case made at all for the scheme. It was not an urgent necessity, but the Commissioner had told them that it was a provision for the future—a ten, twenty or thirty years hence. The Commissioner had said that posterity would remember him. "Yes, I say", continued Mr. Desai, "posterity will certainly remember the Commissioner not for the supply of water but for the waste of its 14 lakhs of the Corporation's money over the Kasheli bridges."

Dr. Batliwalla moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Committee to be reported upon in a specified fixed time.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that no case was made either for the urgency of the matter as suggested in Dr. Batliwalla's amendment or for the acceptance of the scheme as proposed by the Commissioner. He supported Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee also agreed with the suggestion of sending the question back to the Committee.

When put to the vote both Dr. Batliwalla's and Mr. Chapsey's amendments were lost. Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment of sending the matter to the Water Supply Committee was then carried as a substantive proposition.

ART AND INDUSTRY

CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

OPEND BY SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA

The Congress House, (situated at 238 Girgaon Back Road) presented a lovely appearance on Wednesday evening when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President, Bombay Legislative Council performed the opening ceremony of the Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The spacious compound of the Congress House was neatly laid down with booths consisting of all Indian made articles such as khaddar, toys, glass materials, Hair Oils, Cookers, Carpets, Soaps, Buttons, Leather goods and various other articles. Works of all sorts of handicrafts, Mechanical Industry and home Industry were represented there.

There were also variety shows such as Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition and the Ladies' Section consisting of variety of goods and other art and craft-work made by the different Women's Institutions of Bombay. Long before the hour for the opening of the Exhibition a large crowd had gathered round the compound and near the gate eager to get in.

The Congress House is a newly acquired property of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the purpose of carrying on its work. It is little known beyond the Congress circle that the B.P.C.C. owns a building so partly to advertise the building and partly with the idea of stimulating Congress activities during the National Week commencing from March 18th. The Congress authorities arranged this Exhibition.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah arrived punctually at 7-15 p.m. accompanied by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Education and Industries. He was received at the gate by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the B.P.C.C. and the Secretaries and conveyed to the dias arranged in a shamiana in the compound. There was a large and select gathering consisting of M.L.C.'s, Non-cooperators and principal businessmen of the city.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in requesting Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah to declare the Exhibition open extended to him a warm and cordial welcome in the course of a felicitous speech in which she described him as a veteran patriot who had rendered great services to the country. It is rather curious, she said, that she, a stranger should welcome that great citizen of Bombay on behalf of the children of this talented city. But Bombay was an International city and it sheltered all sorts of people without any distinction whatsoever and so she did not hesitate to do so. The idea of the Exhibition was that the Congress Committee should become the centre of all national activities and that therefore as a modest beginning the Committee had arranged an humble exhibition. It was only an indication of the many purposes for which the Congress Committee stood. Bombay was a great Industrial centre, the Congress Committee wanted to unite all the sections and show what the talents of such a great industrial city could produce unitedly. She then requested Sir Ibrahim to declare the exhibition open.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah rising declared the Exhibition open amidst loud applause. He said that he was very glad to perform such a pleasant function which was, as was described by Mrs. Naidu, a beginning of the work of economic regeneration of India and no higher ideal could be aimed at. He said: "People often make a distinction between Agriculture and Industry. Some think agriculture is more important, while others think that Industry is more important. But one is as important as the other. Both agricultural and mineral products are not ready for direct use. They have to undergo several processes before they can be ready for use. A country which cannot have its minreral and agricultural products ready for use within itself cannot hope to rise economically. Therefore Industry must be encouraged. Take education. It is no use turning out graduates without providing adequate avenue for their employment. This employment can be found if the Industry of the country is developed." He instanced the case of Bombay Presidency where famine was less terrific in its effects than 20 years ago. He attributed the cause of this to the Industrial development of the Presidency. He declared that the present unemployment cry would come to an end if the Industry of the country was developed.

MINISTER CONGRATULATES CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Naidu then requested the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav to give an inspiring message.

Mr. Jadhav rising said that he thought he would not be taxed thus to make a speech, while he accepted the invitation.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah:—They are only following your example. Government taxes people for their benefit. So they are taxing you for your benefit.

Mr. Jadhav:—I submit to the President's ruling.

Continuing, Mr. Jhadav said; "I must see as a Minister that every one gets at least primary education, but I must also see that secondary, higher and technical education are also provided for those who would like to go in for them. But my duty does not end there. I must also see that the graduates turned out of these educational institutions are provided with avenues for employment. The Bombay Government has tried always its best to help Industry and the President has testified to its good work. To do more the people and the Government must unite hand in hand. Government alone cannot do much. I think the attempt of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is a beginning in right direction to develop Industry. I, therefore heartily join the President in congratulating the B. P. C. C."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav were taken round the stalls. The Education Minister appreciated very much the work of young girls in "Rangoli" in the Ladies' section. After inspecting the whole of the Exhibition the guests of the evening departed.

The Exhibition will remain open for one week. On 25th, the last day, falls the Hindu New Year day. Mahatma Gandhi, who will return by that time from his Tamil Nadu tour will open the Congress House formally on that day.

The Exhibition is open from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 8.)

again to cancel off the Notes that came in as the purchase price).

Then, in explaining the actual application of each of the above methods on pages 204-5, he couples the financing of the ordinary expenditure of the Secretary of State from the Reserves of the Currency Department with the contraction of currency by Reverse Bills, and rightly too, because what happens is this.

In sales of Reserve Bills to the public, the public (i.e. Bankers and merchants) pay in Notes here to get Sterling from the Currency Reserves in London, and it is these Notes that are cancelled off.

In the financing of the Secretary of State through the Currency Reserves, the Secretary of State gets the Sterling from the Reserves in London, and the Government here pay in its equivalent in Notes, and it is such Notes that are cancelled.

It will, therefore, be seen that both transactions are identical. *They are both sales of Reverse Bills* by the Currency Department. In the first case, it is sale to the *public*, and in the second, it is sale to *Government*. That is the only difference. In fact on page 207 the worthy Prof. says this kind of sale would involve deflation also.

Prof. Jevons then comes to the second Method above mentioned, viz., sale of metallic reserves, and is good enough to explain that:

"In the balance of trade this (i.e. sale of gold) *is equivalent to the sale of Reverse Council's* to an amount equal to the value of the gold whose import is thereby prevented."

I have been at some pains to indicate steps, which Prof. Jevons has recommended as necessary in order to establish the Rupee at 16d. gold or 18d. or 24d., because, as he distinctly says, it is perfectly possible to establish any one of these rates by deflation of a sufficiently drastic nature.

A Dictated Policy

The spokesmen on behalf of Government have assiduously repeated over and over again that there was no manipulation, and that it is only natural causes that were operating, and that exchange was rising from such natural causes, the latest claim of this nature being that made by the Finance Member in para 46 of his speech introducing the Budget for 1925-26. He there affirms that "natural causes connected with world movements of exchange and prices have recently tended to raise exchange." He further emphatically asserts (in para 41) that "there is no foundation for the charge which (he says) he has more than once denied categorically that the Government of India's policy has been to push exchange up." I have not the least doubt about the bona fides of our present Finance Member or his predecessor. They, no doubt, perfectly honestly believe that they are not doing anything to push Exchange up. But although they may sincerely hold this belief, the various steps they have taken for the last four years, tending to deflation in one form or another, so faithfully follow out the policy advocated by Prof. Jevons in his book, that the conclusion is irresistantly forced upon us, that our Currency authorities here are really carrying out a policy laid down for them by some currency expert in England, and that they have no conception of the real bearings of this policy on Rupee Exchange and on India's economic welfare, *and do not see that it really means bringing about a crisis.*

Prof. Jevons clearly lays down that three things should be done to push exchange up, viz.:

1. Reverse Bills
2. Sale of metal from the Reserves.
3. Sale of securities from the Reserves,

each of these having the same object, viz., to get a pretext to cancel Notes off and contract the circulation further and further. Let us now consider the first, viz:

REVERSE BILLS.

To the uninitiated it may seem that these had been discontinued four years ago. But this is not the case. Only the *public* sales were discontinued, because the public in India perceived that India's assets were being dissipated, and raised up a terrible hue and cry. The experts behind the scenes saw that their game had been exposed, and so only the *public* sales were shut down, but they resorted to the other form of Reverse Bills viz. sales to the Secretary of State of Sterling in the Currency Reserves. As explained above, these were also Reverse Bills, but as the operations were not public they did not draw the attention of the public (except for a few students of currency) as the other sales had done. These sales to the Secretary of State continued until our Sterling holding was exhausted. As this was the one avenue of rapid deflation that could be followed up without public attention being drawn to what was being done, gold in still prevented from going into the Currency Reserves and further sterling purchases were made, and put into the currency reserves so as to be handy when the next withdrawal for deflation purposes appeared desirable.

The experts behind the scenes are evidently not yet satisfied with the amount of deflation so far effected. This is why the question of our returning to the gold standard is strenuously opposed, because then, further issues of currency would be automatic, and would be against gold tendered to the Currency Department. They know well enough by now that Indian public opinion would never tolerate the removal of such gold from our currency reserves except to meet a very adverse Balance of trade, and they, therefore, understand that their power to contract the supplies of currency and push exchange up would be gone.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KATHIAWAR LETTER

MAHATMA'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

YARN FRANCHISE IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 15.

The Kathiawar Political Conference having adopted as regards the franchise for its membership a resolution similar to that passed by the Congress at Belgaum with the addition of a proviso requiring a member to put on khadi under all ordinary circumstances, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has allowed the Executive of the Conference to take up all organising and supervising work to that end in the province, and has further consented to admit those members of the Conference, who, being entitled to it through a regular monthly contribution of two thousand yards of handspun yarn to the Parishad, are further willing to sign the Congress creed, as full members of the National Congress. The Executive Committee of the Parishad, that met at Rajkot on the 18th last under the Presidentship of Mahatmajee, decided to establish six centres in the four provinces where cotton collected from the public will be stored, slivers made and supplied to all spinners, Charkhas and all necessary accessories of the best type got ready, yarn collected from the member as well as non-member spinners, and cheap cloth woven out of that yarn would be offered to the public.

KHADI CENTRES.

Mr. Narandas Gandhi, who has been elected as the joint General Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference in the Bhavnagar session, has settled in Rajkot, the headquarters of the Parishad and commenced the organisation work. He supplies spinning wheels and slivers to those who ask for them and supervises the work of three experts that are working under him. Amreli, which produced khadi in abundance in pre-Bardoli days, has been encouraged to turn out as much output of khaddar as it is possible for it to do. Madhada, near Palitana, where a weaving school is being conducted by the veteran Jam propagandist, Mr. Shivji Devshi, has been selected as a centre in Gohelwad, and the organiser has been touring in the villages for the promotion of spinning. Wadhwan Camp, the centre of Zalawar, has reared up an institution founded by the great philanthropist, the late lamented Mr. Shivlal Nimji, who had donated one lakh of rupees to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. This Udvoyshala puts forth a considerable output of khaddar annually and has greatly encouraged the spinning work in the city. Bhavnagar in Gohelwad and Porbunder in Sorath have not lagged behind, and Vankaner is closely following. The Gohelwad Provincial Committee of the Parishad has appointed its office-bearers and taken up the work of organisation in Bhavnagar. Mr. Devidas Ghevaria of Porbunder has promised to supply spinning-wheels free to all who intend taking to spinning in Porbunder. A leading merchant of Vankaver has also contributed a good sum towards introducing one hundred Charkhas in his town. Thus, the presence of Gandhiji in Kathiawar has provided a much-needed stimulus to the spinning propaganda in the province, and the work of organisation is growing apace.

GANDHIJI IN KATHIAWAR

In the short space of two months, Gandhiji is for the third time visiting this province. This time he reaches Botad, a mahal of the Bhavnagar State, in the morning of the 2nd April, and after a short stay at the Botad depressed classes school conducted by Mr. Dudabhai, himself a member of the same community who has had the benefit of a good training in the Sabarmati Ashram, he will proceed to Madhada via Songadh. The Palitana State, it is said, has invited the distinguished guest and are going to entertain him on the 3rd, Gandhiji is likely to open a Khadi Bhandar in Palitana. He will reach Amreli, the headquarters of the Gaikwad territory in Kathiawar, in time to preside over the Executive Committee of the Political Conference which meets there the same afternoon. The Committee is going to consider the means of further developing the production and sale of khaddar in Kathiawar. It is possible Gandhiji will go to Mangrol, Jasdan and Lakhtar from Amreli.

RESPONSE FROM STATES.

It seems Gandhiji has been very much impressed by the sympathetic attitude of the rulers and their advisers of the States he has already visited. He hopes to secure their co-operation in providing the toiling, yet poverty-stricken, cultivators of Kathiawar with a subsidiary means of subsistence. Four months in the year they have no adequate work to do, and the greedy land-revenue policy of Indian States leaves very little in their hands with which to feed their hungry children. Out of this has grown the evil of exodus. Unable to find means of bare maintenance, thousands of people annually leave the shores of their native land in search of bread in industrial centres such as Bombay and Ahmedabad. Then they easily fall victims to many a evil habit, and those who left the province in fullest health and vigour, both physical and moral, are seen returning drooped and bent-down. Gandhiji desires to fight this evil by giving spinning and weaving industry to the people to be plied by them in their spare months and to add a little to their empty coffers thereby. In this noble efforts he has invited the co-operation of the Princes of Kathiawar and it seems he has been satisfied by the response he could secure from them.

WHAT ABOUT OTHERS?

He has as yet visited only those States which have earned a good reputation by their liberal policy and sympathetic attitude towards the popular ambitions. One is inclined to ask why Mahatmaji has omitted visiting the other set, that of Dhrangadhra, Jamnagar, and Gondal where popular discontent is being driven underground by repressive acts. Or why has he not entered the limits of Junagad and Morvi which are sitting on the fence watching the progress of events outside their territories, but shutting their gates to all signs of healthy public life and discouraging all movements of progress? It is to be hoped that the people of these States too will have an opportunity to draw inspiration and life from the presence of the noblest son of India.

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CASTING VOTE AGAIN.

REDUCTION MOTIONS IN BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 17.

The important feature of to-day's Burma Legislative Council proceedings was the defeat of two motions of cut from the demand under certain heads of general administration by the casting vote of the President after division. One was a motion for reduction of one lakh from Rs. 44,97,800 and the mover drew attention to bribery and corruption in the Government service and urged this reduction to show his disapproval of them.

The other was a motion of reduction of Rs. 1,000 from the demand for Rs. 63,39,500 and the member for Tharrawaddy in moving this said he disapproved of the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against various Burmese Associations and urged the abolition of book-makers from the Turf Club as his objection was against the gambling that went on at the races.

Both these motions evoked long discussions and were supported by the Nationalists and Independents but were ultimately lost by the casting vote.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

INCOME TAX UNFAIRLY HIGH.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, Collector of Customs gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Committee to-day. He was not in favour of any further extension of export duties for revenue purposes.

The next witness, Mr. Akshay Kumar Sarkar, Officiating Professor of Economics, Hughly College, said that any tax on ordinary country-made tobacco not manufactured into cigars and cigarettes would impose a burden on the Indian people. Village entertainments should not be taxed. Witness was against Chowkidari tax because the collection was expensive and it pressed heavily on the poor. In witnesse's opinion rates of income tax in India were untarily high in the case of low incomes and low in the case of high incomes. He was for removal of exemption of incomes from agriculture. He said that tax on dowries to vary according to the amount of the dowry would be commendable.—A. P.

BRUTAL MURDER IN SIND.

INCREASING INSECURITY OF PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, March 19.

Criminals in Sindh are getting bolder every day. Bhai Rijhumal of Sehwan Taluka has been brutally murdered in full light of day at about two in the afternoon while going from Talti to Bilawalpur. The sense of insecurity is increasing in Sehwan Taluka.

U. P. BUDGET GRANTS.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 17.

Discussion of the budget demand under the head "Administration of Justice" was resumed to-day. Altogether four reduction motions under this head effecting a total cut of Rs. 17,110 were adopted by the Council and the rest of the demand amounting to Rs. 55,70,890 were voted. Under the head "Education" (Rs. 1,67,60,000) only one motion for the reduction of the demand by Rs. 25,900 which was accepted by the Government was adopted by the Council.—A. P.

IGNORANCE OF DIVORCE CASE PROCEDURE.

HIGH COURT'S STRICTURE ON DIST. JUDGE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

At the Allahabad High Court in a matrimonial reference from the Mainpuri District the Chief Justice sitting with Sir T. C. Pigott and Mr. Justice Walsh in setting aside the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel made by the District Judge remarked that the judgment was a very extra-ordinary one and revealed complete ignorance of the procedure in divorce cases. When the parties came before the Court, two clergymen appeared and stated that owing to their intervention the matter had been settled which misled the District Judge and, it is almost unbelievable, a compromise was filed in the Court under which the parties agreed that divorce may be granted by the Court. Courts have always been most zealous to see that the allegations made by the husband against his wife or the wife against the husband are definitely proved and the agreement or compromise is wholly a foreign idea to any question of divorce. The proceedings were therefore set aside and the matter remitted to the District Judge.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMINS AND REFORMS

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN.

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M. L. C. President of the first non-Brahmin Congress, which was held at Belgaum last December will leave India about the first week of April to place before the British public in general and the authorities in particular the views and demands of the All-India non-Brahmin Congress with regard to the immediate political advance that is necessary. Mr. Muddaliar will be away from India for about four or five months. On his way back he will visit the Near East to study the political conditions there.—A. P.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR EXEMPTION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Giving evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day Mr. J. P. Neogy, Lecturer in Economics, Calcutta University, said in estimating the burden of taxation, no tax, direct or indirect, should be excluded from consideration. The witness said there was no economic justification for exemption of agricultural incomes. Adequate safeguards would be needed to prevent landlords from passing tax on to ryots. He did not advocate reduction in the existing exemption limit in the levy of income tax.

The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association, in a written statement, remarked that the policy of total prohibition would entail loss of revenue and further that such policy could only partially be enforced. The Association objected to trade facilities being given to synthetic foreign liquor and suggested imposition of heavy taxes.—A.P.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

SOLD TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.

The following editorial note appears in "Hindustan Times":—

The "Hindustan Times" has changed hands. The proprietors have sold it to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Lala Lajpat Rai has agreed to be associated with him in the management and control of the paper. It is hardly necessary to say that every effort will be made to improve the paper. Steps have already been taken to strengthen the staff, both on the editorial and the management side, but it will necessarily take some time to effect all the improvements which are desired.

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LOCAL SERVICE ON G.I.P. RAILWAY.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AGAINST GROWING IRREGULARITIES.

The public indignation against the daily increasing irregularities in the Local train service on the G. I. P. Railway would appear to be steadily swelling in volume, to judge from the number of complaints we have been receiving, particularly since the inauguration of the Electric Service. The suburban passenger public had set a good deal of store, if, indeed, they had not expected the millennium to dawn, by the latter service, but to their disappointment they find themselves to-day in a much worse off state than they ever were before. Local service on this Railway has never been distinguished for its regularity. The introduction of electric service on one of its branch lines seems only to have made matters worse. Frequent and long delays, cancellation of trains without notice, sudden changes of platforms at the terminal station,—these and other vexatious irregularities have become the order of the day. The plight of the passenger public who reside in the suburbs can better be imagined than described. We reproduce here, as typical of the public protests against this state of things, extracts from a letter addressed to the Chief Transportation Superintendent of the Railway by the Secretary of the Thana Railway Passengers' Association.

"Since the introduction of your Electric Service, the steam service which was hitherto maintained regularly has been very much neglected with the result that for this more than a month now it has been only going from bad to worse and no better. I will only cite two instances of 92 and 94 Up Thana Local trains of Saturday and Tuesday, the 7th and 10th instants. On 7th instant the 92 Up Thana was very late and was at Curry Road station when the 94 Up passed her. The 94 Up was in time as far as Byculla where to my great surprise it was detained for about 5 minutes after which the 92 Up was admitted in that Station and this 92 Up was immediately started without regard to the fact that the 94 Up was already in time in the station long before the 92 Up. There was a similar incident on Tuesday last in respect to these trains. The 94 Up on both these days which would have otherwise arrived at Terminus in time was late as long as 17 minutes.

Every evening also at the Victoria Terminus station almost all trains are started at irregular timings. Platform Numbers notified on Boards for particular trains for the guidance of passengers are very often changed with the result that passengers are made to run about here and there and put to inconvenience and unnecessary trouble. Under these circumstances, if a passenger has got his family and children with some luggage, his state might better be imagined than described. What a pity that passengers are simply driven every day like sheep from platform to platform without the least regard for their comforts and conveniences and the trains are started at any irregular timings. This is not a day's occurrence due to any disorganization of traffic as had been the case on one or two occasions, but it is at present every day's state of affairs and this, I cannot help remarking, is certainly the worst of its kind and indeed reflects very much on the management."

Mr. Phiroz Hormasji Kutar, Master of Science of Pittsburgh University, who returned to India after finishing his studies in Metallurgy, was married on Friday to Miss Khorshed Edalji Dordi. Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi officiated at the ceremony.

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CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

MR. KOSTICH'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

This affair was got up in a hurry, and came about more by accident than by prearrangement. A letter sent to Mr. Kostich was said to be misunderstood, and Mr. Kostich arrived in Bombay under the impression that all arrangements were complete. His unexpected, though fortunate, arrival here greatly surprised the Bombay chess players. They were at a loss to know what to do. There were no funds at hand. Mr. Kostich came here thinking that his expenses were to be paid by the local committee. At one time it appeared as if this visit of a great chess master would end in a fiasco, and some unpleasantness. However, sportmanship prevailed. This monetary difficulty was to a certain extent soon got over, thanks to the generosity of some chess lovers of Bombay and Poona. A couple of local players set about the task, and got together all the local players. It was due to their unselfish and untiring energy that the chess tournament was possible.

This tournament was a great success. Never before was such high class chess seen in Bombay. Mr. Kostich is really a great chess player and is to be congratulated on his brilliant victories over every opponent that was pitted against him. Mr. Kostich was glad to acknowledge that the local players were good all round, and a great deal above good amateur players in England. So far as was known none of the Indian players was a professional. It was some thing to be proud of that the local players, though none of them won against this great player, did extend him a great deal to win through. On the whole it must be admitted that this tournament would excite more interest in the game. It showed the Indian players the high standard of play ontside India. It also pointed out their weakness, and the great gap that must be bridged before Mr. Kostich's class could be reached. It is to be hoped that the Indian players will take their defeat in the right spirit, and efforts made to raise their standard of play. When twitted about their poor exhibition the usual excuse of want of financial support was trotted out. There is some truth in it, but not the whole truth. More than half the competitors were very poor. Some of them could only come to Bombay with the help given by others. Unless monied men, who had not to work all day for their livelihood, took personal trouble to reach a high standard themselves, or supported poor but capable men, to reach a high standard, no improvement was possible. There was another and a more real cause of this stagnation. It was that no real high class play could be seen in India. Chess was really a game of the Orient. Why should India not produce a Capablanca, or a Lasker? But like every thing else chess was allowed to stagnate.

There is only one chess club in Bombay, which is allowed to languish and is practically existing in name only. There are hardly any books in the Vernaculars on Chess worth the mention, no Magazines, or any literature, or any effort made to improve the game. Look at how much is done in other countries. What a number of exhaustive treatises are available, several Magazines are regularly published, and a lively interest taken in the game. In England each county has its chess clubs. Annual tournaments are held, and county Championships are fought for and won. In India there is no life, no organisation, or any activity put in the game, excepting a few men who play the game indifferently in scattered places to pass the time. It is a sad picture.

Some of the games took more than half a dozen hours to finish. It was tiring, but it was pleasant to watch Mr. Kostich playing. There was hardly any mannerism. There was no shaking of the head sideways or up and down, or ticking of the moves by fingers pointed over the Board. When thinking, he put his elbows on the table, his face in his hands. He sometimes nursed the middle of the lower lip, or a tuft of hair of his eye brows. He bent his head over the Board, his eyes right down on the pieces and nobody could see what pieces he gazed at. He showed not a trace of any emotion over his face, either when he was hard pressed, or was winning.

He was cool and collected all through. He was still a student. Whenever a game was finished, either his own, or of some body else, he played the game over again, pointing out the bad moves, the different variations, and explained the positions as they occurred.

The result of the tournament was as below:—Out of eight games played.

Name	Won	Drawn	Lost
Mr. Kostich	7	1	—
Mr. Joshi	5	1	2
Mr. Alurkar	5	1	2
Mr. Khandilkar	5	—	3
Mr. Bodas	4	1	3
Dr. De Cunha	3	—	5
Mr. Benjamin	2	—	6
Mr. Mandlik	2	—	6
Mr. Shende	1	—	7

Mr. Kostich is going round India visiting some of the important towns. There is a fine player at Jaipur, and some more in Calcutta. But Mr. Kostich's play is so good that it is doubtful if any one can lower his colours.

After the tournament was finished Mr. Kostich made a bet of Rs. 500 for any one who would win against him three out of five games, or Rs. 1000 for winning 4 out of 8 games. Rs. 500 were promised on the spot, but the certainty of losing the money prevented the bet being accepted. Mr. Kostich was confident of winning the bet even with the odds given. It is hoped that Mr. Kostich's visit to India will give a stimulus to chess players here.

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Sir Maurice Hayward explains that the number 87 he referred to in the Council was that reported to him by the Labour Office in January, when the Bureau has first stated, i.e. within about 15 days' time. The total number of applications up-to-date is 771. Total number of jobs secured 88. The Bureau is a purely philanthropic institution.

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